Bedford Gazette.

BY GEO. W. BOWMAN. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. TERMS, $2 PER YEAR.

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Select Poetry.

The World would be the better for it.

If men cared less for wealth and fame,
And less for battle-fields and glory;
If, writ in human hearts, a name
Seemed better than in song and story;
If men, instead of nursing pride,
Would learn to hate it and abhor it;
If more relied
On love to guide,
The world would be the better for it.

If men dealt less in stocks and lands,
And more in bonds and deeds fraternal;
If love's work had more willing hands
To link this world to the supernal;
If men stored up Love's oil and wine,
And on the bruised human hearts would pour it;
If "yours" and "mine"
Would once combine,
The world would be the better for it.

If more would act the play of Life,
And fewer spoil it in rehearsal;
If bigotry would sheath its knife
'Till good became more universal;
If Custom, gray with ages grown,
Had fewer blind men to adore it;
If talent shone
In Truth alone,
The world would be the better for it.

If men were wise in little things—
Affecting less in all their dealings;
If hearts had fewer rusted strings
To isolate their kindly feelings
If men, when Wrong beats down the Right,
Would strike together and restore it;
If Right made Might
In every fight,
The world would be the better for it.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, June 22, 1855.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist and Republican.

Large and Enthusiastic Meeting!

Speeches of Messrs. Stephens, Toombs, and Thomas.

An immense concourse of our citizens assembled on Monday evening at the city Hall to hear an address from the Hon. A. H. Stephens.—Notwithstanding the shortness of the notice—it being announced only on that day, by placards at public places, there being no papers issued Monday morning, that Mr. Stephens would address his fellow-citizens—the people turned out *en masse* to hear their distinguished and patriotic representative. The hall was crowded to suffocation, and hundreds were standing outside, unable to get in, and clamorous for Mr. Stephens to come out on the steps. This being suggested to the speaker shortly after he opened his address, Mr. Stephens said he would acquiesce cheerfully in the general wish, and proceeded to the northern portal of the hall. Here our citizens, to the number of two thousand, were compelled to stand on the damp ground for want of a suitable platform.

Mr. Stephens commenced his remarks by expressing his regret at being compelled to speak in the dark, for it was always his pleasure when he spoke to look the people in the eye. He said that he had travelled over more than half the State in order to meet the people of Augusta to-night.

Since his communication to Mr. Thomas had been published, it had been said that the reason of his retirement from the canvass in this district was his fear of being beaten. For himself he was afraid of nothing—of nothing under nor above the earth—but to do wrong. Of that he was afraid; but of being beaten, he wouldn't give a fig for a man who was not willing to be beaten in defence of what he believed to be right. He had come there, then, he said, in response to various calls, to announce that he was again a candidate for Congress from this district. Nominated said he, not by any two-thirds rule, but here upon this stand I nominate myself for Congress from the 8th congressional district.

Mr. Stephens was here interrupted by a deep and enthusiastic shout of approbation from the great crowd he was addressing. He continued, that this know-nothing order had been created, it was said, for the purpose of putting down demagogues, small men, and tricksters. For himself he was no trickster. Tricksters never walk in open day. They skulk in hiding places, and he warned the people to beware of leaders who resorted to the dark in order to concoct their schemes.

It had been said by some who had commented upon his letter, but none of whom had the boldness to come out, by those who were shooting at him in the dark, that David and his adherents formed a secret organization, and that Samuel Adams and others formed a secret clique for the purpose of striking a blow for American liberty. This object, said he, was revolution, and the object of the know-nothings was revolution. It is to overthrow the constitution of the country; to create a religious test, when the constitution said that there should be no religious test. The know-nothings knew that their object was revolution: they knew that they had taken an oath not to support any Catholic for office. They might deny it, and explain away the denial by some casuistical, slippery, know-nothing construction, but there was a monitor within which told them they had taken it.

Mr. Stephens continued for some time in an eloquent strain on the sublimity of truth, the foundation of all honor and integrity among men—a want of which, as bad as the know-nothings charged the Catholics to be, could not be preferred against them; and then introduced a beautiful passage of sacred history: It was after Judas had betrayed Christ with a kiss, and Peter denied him thrice, that our Lord asked, "what is truth?" He called upon all know-nothings, but especially all ministers of the Gospel who might have joined the order, to repent in sackcloth and ashes, and to go about and preach from the pulpit on that text, "what is truth?"

He here eloquently appealed to know-nothings to burst assunder these oaths, which bound them down as with cords, and abandon this spirit of prevarication which they had adopted for the purpose of violating the constitution of the country! He poured forth glowing, patriotic, and forcible appeals in behalf of the principles laid down in his late letter against know-nothingism. He depicted, in masterly style, the corrupting and disastrous influences to result to society from the deceitful, equivocating, and fraudulent practices of know-nothingism—the anti-American, anti-republican, and unmanly character of its secret organization—the danger to liberty, to the peace of communities, and to social order, of secret political conclaves plotting in the darkness of midnight for the advancement of purposes not disclosed to the public they sought to govern, and whose rights they aimed to control and dispose of in this clandestine mode. He held that such conduct was unworthy of men and freemen who held principles worthy of success.

Truth never skulked from the light of day and hid itself in dark corners, afraid of discussion and investigation. It was the characteristic of error and of falsehood thus to hide, and there to work out their purposes. Truth was the foundation stone of civil order—the very life and essence of all social integrity. Yet know-nothingism bowed to a spell and an influence more potent than truth, and reconciled the consciences of men to resort to equivocation and slippery construction to deceive the public. But there was a monitor from on high in the breast of every honest man that must at times whisper to him that this was wrong.

Know-nothingism bound its votaries under the third degree of its ritual by a solemn oath to maintain the Union at all hazards, against all efforts of factionists and of secessionists. But it nowhere bound its members to maintain the constitution; yet that constitution was the very life and soul of the Union. It could only have been made by it, and through it, and the principles it consecrates. Without it, the constitution would be valueless, or worse than valueless.

There was the abolitionism of this order in disguise. He called on southern men to notice it. He, Mr. Stephens, stood upon the Georgia platform. Should Kansas be rejected on account of slavery, he was for resistance. Send him to Congress, and he would resist it there: if unsuccessful, he would return to the people and tell *them* to resist it.

It had been said that the foreigners who came to this country joined the abolitionists in their crusades upon our rights. It was not so; he knew it was not so. The foreigners who came here came with a reverence for the constitution. Where did these foreigners mostly settle? In the Northwest. And from the Northwest came the best friends of the South—from Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa; the last the only free State which had never bowed to abolitionism, and now for the first time to be represented by a free-soiler, when know-nothingism had sprung into existence.

Know-nothings take an oath that they will support no Roman Catholic for office. This was striking at one of the fundamental principles of the constitution, which declares there shall be no religious test as a qualification for office. He, therefore, who took that oath took an oath inconsistent with the support of the constitution. It was an oath in violation of the letter and spirit of that sacred instrument.

Upon the exclusion from office and disfranchisement of foreign-born citizens, the orator was no less emphatic and forcible in his denunciation of this feature of know-nothingism.—Upon the social evils, the injustice, the disastrous consequences, threatening strifes and bloodshed and civil war, of making men aliens at heart to a government which thus made war upon their religion, and set them apart on account of their nativity as a degraded class, the speaker was eloquent and convincing, and the repeated plaudits which greeted him from the beginning to the close of his address, rising up from the whole mass, and from every side of this dense assemblage, wrapt in eager and earnest attention, proved how thoroughly he had enlisted the feelings and convinced the judgment of his auditors. We could scarcely realize in such demonstrations that there were, in all probability, hundreds of know-nothings among them.

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He paid a just and eloquent tribute to those true men of the North who had so long and patriotically stood by the South in her struggles with abolitionism. He pointed out who it was that had voted in Congress with the southern delegation to spare the South from the Wilmot proviso, that badge of inferiority and degredation with which she was threatened; that had relieved her from the Missouri Compromise restriction and opened Kansas to the influx of her citizens, and aided her in the enactment of the fugitive-slave law. He referred by name to the noble exertions of Douglas and Richardson, of Illinois, to protect the Constitution and the rights of the South under it, and who had sat up with him two days and two nights, without rest, to secure the passage of the Kansas bill.

He stated that these are the men at the North that northern know-nothings were endeavoring to beat down; that of all the northern men elected to Congress since the passage of that bill there was not one know-nothing who had voted for the measure—not one who was not hostile to it; that of the forty-one northren men who had voted for it twenty had been defeated on account of that vote, and that the twenty-one that were left were the friends of the South: that it was our duty to stand by, to encourage, and to cheer them. The danger to our rights was not at the North, if we would be firm to our friends there, and true to ourselves. We had friends in every northren State—patriotic and true men, who would stand by us if we would stand by ourselves, and be true to our own principles. There were true men even in Massachusetts. There were one-hundred guns fired on Boston Common when the governor recently vetoed the bill to remove Judge Loring from office for issuing a warrant to restore a fugitive slave to his owner. But there was not a know-nothing gun among them. They were fired by the true men of that State, who still felt the spirit of '76 that blazed on Bunker Hill. There were true men—national men—in New Hampshire, in Connecticut, in New York, in Iowa, many in Illinois; and that our policy was not to join the know-nothings, who were fighting these men, but to stand by our friends there, and soon they would rally again, and gain strength. From twenty-one they would swell up to thirty, to forty, to fifty, to one hundred in Congress. They would stand by us and our rights, and with us save the constitution and save the country.

Mr. Stephens beautifully compared the entrance of this order from the North into the South to the entrance of Satan in the form of the subtle serpent into the garden of Eden, with a lie in his mouth, calling on Eve to eat of the fruit, for in that day she should not surely die.

He concluded amid great cheering.

Mr. Toombs was then called for, and responded in a most eloquent and impressive speech, and in his happiest manner. He fully coincided in Mr. Stephens's sentiments, and uttered a splendid eulogium upon the principles of American liberty, civil and religions—upon the noble feature of religious tolerance which characterizes our institutions, and the wise policy of inviting to our shores foreign emigration.

We regret our space will not enable us this morning to give a sketch of his very interesting speech.

Mr. Thomas, of Elbert, responded to loud calls for him in a few appropriate remarks, which were well received; after which the meeting dispersed in high spirits, and in good order.

"AMERICANS RULING AMERICA!"

Liquor Riot and Bloodshed in Portland.

An extraordinary excitement, growing out of the proceedings of the Mayor of Portland, (Neal Dow,) in purchasing liquor for the City Agency, under the new law, occurred at Portland on Saturday evening, ending in tumult and the shedding of blood. We give below the particulars of the affair, as contained in the *Portland Argus* of Monday morning:

It will be remembered that on Saturday morning we called the attention of the City Marshal and the police to the fact that a large quantity of spirituous liquors had been purchased in New York and brought here for sale, and suggested to them the duty of seizing them. These liquors, $1600 worth, Mr. Neal Dow had stated to one of the Aldermen he had bought on his own individual responsibility, and had ordered them to be brought here and stored in the city. This being apparently in direct violation of law, making Mr. Dow liable to the penalty, on conviction, of imprisonment for thirty days, and rendering the liquors subject to seizure and destruction, a complaint was accordingly made to the Police Court, and Judge Carter issued his warrant for the seizure of the liquors: but whether for the arrest of Mr. Dow we have not learned. Judge Carter, however, instead of giving his warrant to an officer, who was ready to make immediate service, put it in the hands of Deputy Marshal Ring, who for some cause immediately disappeared and could not be found.

Meantime the Board of Aldermen were suddenly summoned to meet for the purpose, it was alleged, of effecting a transfer of the liquors to the city, for its agency, which was established on last Thursday night, by the casting vote of Mr. Dow, though the liquors were purchased some weeks since. After the Aldermen had been together a while, Deputy Ring appeared and seized the liquors upon the warrant.

Quite a little crowd stood about the door where the liquors were stored, and in the vicinity, during the remainder of the afternoon, but perfect quiet and apparent good nature was observed. Soon after 7 o'clock a crowd began to collect about the deposit of the liquors in the City Hall building, and gradually increased until a little after 9 o'clock, when a cry of fire was raised, as we understand, by Mr. Dow's orders, and the bell rung with a view of diverting the crowd from the spot. It had, however, a contrary effect, and greatly increased it, for a time, as the engine companies were brought from both extremes of the city to the centre in Market square, where the crowd was assembled. They, however, soon withdrew, and the crowd began to diminish.

Occasionally during the evening, stones and brick-bats were thrown against the door of the liquor store, breaking the glass and sashes, and otherwise injuring the door. This was done, so far as we could see, by boys. The whole affair was the merest boys' play, done in the most apparent good nature, and with the least possible excitement. Indeed, nearly the whole crowd seemed to be there without other purpose than curiosity to see what might be done, and those who threw the missiles were without leaders, or apparent power to do harm.

It is our decided opinion—and we have not met an intelligent person who witnessed the proceedings of the evening that does not concur with us—that an efficient police officer, with a dozen good men, could have easily dispersed the crowd any time prior to 9½ o'clock. Soon after 10 o'clock, the crowd had materially diminished, and seemed rapidly dispersing, when Mr. Dow, accompanied by Capt. Green and a part of the Light Guard, appeared upon the sidewalk on the north side of the City Hall. The crowd were warned to disperse. His appearance, sword in hand, with soldiers, at once changed the temper of the multitude. They rallied around them and gave groans and hisses prior to the proclaamtion to disperse.

Mr. Dow then gave the order: "First section, fire." The order was not obeyed, and the cowd then threw missiles. A part of the company started to escort Mr. Dow toward Middle street, and the remainder immediately returned to their Armory in the third story of the City Hall building. At the time Mr. Dow gave the order to fire, (Capt Green refused to give it, as we understand, on the ground that he did not think the circumstances authorized it,) the company were standing directly opposite the entrance to the hall of the Mechanics' Association in Clapp's block, and their fire would have taken effect, if at all, upon the people on the sidewalk, a part of whom were mechanics just coming from their hall, and who were entirely unconscious that any such proceeding was called for or contemplated.

After Capt. Green's Company had retired, the brick-bats flew thicker and stronger, and the police, who were aiding the Deputy Marshal who had seized the liquors to guard them, commenced firing pistols charged only with powder. A sort of sham-fight was thus kept up between the crowd, which had now become more determined in its character, and the police, until about 11 o'clock, when Mr. Dow, with a portion of the Rifle Guards, under Capt. Charles W. Roberts, descended from the Light Guard's armory, and with the muskets of the Light Guards, to the south side of the City Hall. The doors of the liquor store were then thrown open, and the firing commenced, by Mr. Dow's order, through the store upon the crowd in the street upon the other side of the building.

One man, George Robbins, second mate of the bark Louisa Eaton, was shot through the body and almost instantly killed. Seven others were wounded, some of them mortally! It would be impossible to describe the sensation produced in the crowd by this conduct. The dead and wounded were quietly carried away to places of safety, and the people quickly dispersed. But it must be borne in mind, that up to the time when these shots were fired no arrests were made; there had been no attempt to disperse the crowd, and the assemblage were entirely ignorant of the fact that soldiers were within the building with orders to fire.

Such are briefly the facts in regard to this melancholy affair, as nearly as we can get to them. The whole matter will undergo a searching legal investigation, and then the public will have all the facts and be able to form an accurate judgment in the premises.

As to the principal causes which produced the unhappy result, there can be but one opinion. The course which Mr. Dow has pursued in the execution of the new liquor law; ruthlessly searching private dwellings, and packages coming by steamboat or express, and disregarding what have ever heretofore been regarded as the sacred rights of citizens, has done much to irritate and excite hostile feeling against him and his officers. They have seized liquor wherever they could find it, without warrant, and have treated it, and its owners, as if the article was entirely outlawed: as if the formalities of law were of little importance in disposing of it.

The spirit manifested on the part of the authorities, has produced a deep seated bitterness in the community. To add to this, Mr. Dow asked of the city government, at its last meeting, an appropriation of two thousand dollars to pay informers under the law, and the aldermen voted it. The common council laid the order on the table for the time, but as there is a large majority of Mr. Dow's satellites in that body, it was presumed he would drive them into voting this appropriation for pimps and spies, and thus add another aggravation to his already odious manner of executing the law.

Then came the development in regard to the wholesale purchase of liquor by Mr. Dow, and the attempt of the aldermen on Saturday to cloak the transaction after the warrant had been obtained for its seizure, and before it was served. The impression was pretty strong that the law was thus to be cheated, and that both Mr. Dow and the liquors were by unfair means to escape the penalty meted out by him with a high hand in other cases.

There was a pretty strong current of feeling that no great moral or legal wrong would be done by letting Mr. Dow's liquor into the gutter. Whatever of violence there was exhibited on the part of the crowd was directed wholly against this liquor. The desire for the destruction of liquor seemed to have become an epidemic. The position of parties, however, was singularly reversed; the people wished to destroy, and the police, with Mr. Dow at their head, were defending it. We do not believe, however, if Mr. Dow and the military had kept away, that any serious harm would have been done. But the presence of Mr. Dow, brandishing his sword, and accompanied by soldiers, exasperated the crowd to make a more violent attack upon the store. The loss of the liquor would have been of little consequence compared with human life, which we confess, it seems to us, was most wantonly sacrificed in this case.

The *Portland Advertiser*—formerly a Whig paper, and edited by Henry Carter, who is now Police Justice as a reward for his advocacy of Know-Nothing and abolition-temperance fusion—contains a long, jesuitical account of the above affair, endeavoring to cast all the blame upon the *Irish*, and praising the conduct of the mayor, policemen and sheriff as "prompt," "fearless," "judicious," "noble," and "brave." The *Advertiser* says Mr. Dow had purchased the liquors in New York, in the original packages, legally, as one of the committee appointed by the board of aldermen. It also states that Dow and Alderman Carleton and Brooks, the other members of the committee, "put themselves at the head of the Rifle Guard" for the purpose of defending the liquors so purchased "for the use and benefit of the city."

[From the Marion (Miss.) Republican, May 28.]

Burning a Negro at the Stake in Mississippi.

The Scene Witnessed by three Thousand Citizens and two Thousand Slaves.

Some time since we published an account of the murder of Miss Thornton, an interesting young girl, residing near Gaston, Alabama.—Immediately after the murder and detection of the negro, his immediate punishment was seriously contemplated by the people of Sumpter county, but after mature deliberation the law abiding citizens delivered him into the custody of the proper officers, and he was committed to prison.

At the late term of the Circuit Court of Sumpter county, the attorney appointed by the Court in the discharge of his duty, moved for a change of venue to Green county. The Judge, as the motion was sustained by the proper affidavit, sustained the application.

On Wednesday last the citizens of South Sumpter assembled *en masse* at Mr. William McOlroy's and unanimously passed a series of resolutions, reflecting seriously upon the conduct of the Judge, and after having seriously pledged themselves to sustain each other, a portion of them proceeded to Livingston, and took the miserable criminal by force from the jail where he was confined.

On Friday last, after due preparation, they carried him to the spot where he so cruelly murdered his innocent victim, and burnt him alive at the stake.

About three thousand persons were present, who witnessed, with various emotions, the dreadful spectacle. We were present, but hope that we will never again witness a scene like it. The pyre was composed of several cords of light wood, in the centre of which was a green willow stake, selected in consequence of its indestructibility by fire.

On the top of the pile of light wood the criminal was placed, and securely chained to the stake. While in this situation he confessed his guilt, stating that he had no accomplice—that he was actuated by lust alone—that he had attempted to violate her person, but had failed, and to conceal the attempt had cruelly murdered her, by beating the poor innocent creature with a stump; that while he was doing this she implored him to carry her home to her father, and that she would conceal the violence he had inflicted. He then left, but soon returned, and after again beating her, he concealed the body in the very hole where the stake was planted to which he suffered.

After this confession was made the match was applied, and in a few moments the devouring flames were enveloping the doomed negro; his fearful cries resoundrd through the air, while the surrounding negroes who witnessed his dreadful agony and horrible contortions sent up an involuntary howl of horror. His sufferings, though excrutiating, were short; and in a few moments the flames had enveloped him entirely, revealing now and then as he fitfully swayed, hither and thither, his black and burning carcass, like a demon of the fire, grinning as if in hellish triumph at his tormentors. Soon all was over, nothing was left but the burning flesh and charred skeleton of this human devil, who could thus deliberately perpetrate so foul a crime. The horrid outrage was fearfully avenged, and though the heavens were reeking with the stench of burning flesh, yet justice was satisfied; the law of retaliation was inflicted as nearly as it could be, while the example made of this wretch had, no doubt, a salutary effect upon the two thousand slaves who witnessed his execution.

We are far from approving of the infliction of mob law, yet in aggravated cases like this, popular rebellion will manifest itself, and in view of the enormity of the wretch's offence, we, as a public journalist, cannot approve, yet we have neither time nor inclination to censure the conduct of the people of South Sumpter.—Justice was inflicted by them, and a thousand deaths of the kind were too good for negro Dave.

A Russian Heroine.—The following is related in a letter from Kamiesh, in the Crimea:

For some days past nothing has been talked of but the arrest of a young Russian woman; she had been remarked several times before as her favorite walk appeared to be in the trenches. The rumor, circulated for some time, and the General at last was informed of the fact.—He ordered a stricter watch to be kept as he thought it could be only a spy disguised in woman's attire. At 6 o'clock in the morning of the 28th the same woman presented herself in front of our men while they were at work.—She was of tall and majestic stature, and seemed to examine the works with much attention. Some one perceived that she had a roll of paper half open, in which probably she noted all the observations she could collect. At the sight of our soldiers and officers she quickened her pace and entered a sort of ravine which is at the extremity of the French trenches.

As soon as she reached that spot she began to run, but the commandant sent two Zouaves in pursuit and they soon overtook her. Two hours after she was conducted to Gen. Canrobert. Her examination was not long; she constantly replied that it was for the good of her country, and to avenge the death of her husband, Boninoff, killed at Alma, that she acted thus, and moreover, that she felt no regret.—She was then searched. The searchers found in one of her pockets a paper book, containing several details on the state of our batteries, the number of men employed, the number of guns in the batteries, &c., and in another pocket a double barrelled pistol, and a letter addressed to Prince Menschikoff. After the visit, she was shut up in an apartment of the General's headquarters, under the guard of two soldiers, until such time as she can be sent to Malta.

Tremendous Power of Air.—The tornado that recently passed over Lapeer County, Michigan, was the most violent ever experienced in that State. The damage to houses, barns, fences and forests is very great. The heaviest loss will be the destruction of the valuable pine and other timber in its course. So great was the force of the whirlwind that nothing could withstand it. The giants of the forest which have withstood the storms of a hundred years, were wrenched from their firm roots and tossed about like straws. Even stumps firmly embedded in in mother earth, were torn up and carried many rods. Old logs which had lain on the ground for years, were disturbed and torn from their resting-places. The air was litterally filled with fence rails, limbs of trees, shingles, &c., which were lifted to an immense hight. The course of the whirlwind was in a nearly east direction, ranging from twenty rods to half a mile in width, and making a clean sweep as it went. In some places even the culverts across the roads were torn up by the tornado, and the roads generally are filled up with a promiscuous assortment of timber and rubbish of all kinds. An eye witness says that the whirlwind presented a most singular appearance. He says the wind would rise in an immense whirl, drawing up rails, limbs of trees, boards, leaves, dirt, &c., to a great height, when suddenly it would seem to drop again to the earth and feed itself with a new supply of such things as were moveable and again rise, carrying up with it substances of great weight.

The Sheriff and County Commissioners.—Monday morning, a surety of the peace case was called up in the Quarter Sessions, wherein Miss Charlotte Magill, daughter to the Sheriff, was prosecutrix, and Abijah Ferguson, constable at the Court House, was defendant. Mr. Ferguson was appointed by the Commissioners to guard the premises belonging to the county, and was especially directed to keep persons off the grass plots on either side of the jail building. Some ten or twelve days ago a notice was posted around the yard, warning persons to keep away from the grass. A day or two after the notices were put up, Miss Magill, a delicate young lady, was observed on the grass by Mr. Cooper, one of the Commissioners, who directed the constable to request her to step off.—Ferguson did so, but she refused to comply, saying that the family had always used the property, and that she had a perfect right there. The officer caught hold of her arm and forced her to leave, and it was alleged that he handled her so roughly that she was indisposed for several days.

The question then arose as to who had the right to occupy the property. The Sheriff claimed that it belonged to him so long as he remained in office, and the Commissioners held that they were the rightful owners, in the name of the county. The matter was argued by Colonels Black and M'Candless for the prosecutrix, and by Mr. Sewell for the defendant. Nearly the entire forenoon was occupied with it, and it created considerable interest.

Judge M'Clure, in delivering his opinion, observed that the prosecution possessed more importance than ordinary surety of the peace cases, as it embraced the Sheriff and County Commissioners. The Commissioners, he said, have a right to take cognizance of all mischief done to county property, but in this case they were mistaken. The Sheriff of Allegheny County is the highest officer in any county of the State.—The jail is his domicil, and the grounds appurtenant thereto are part and parcel of the curtilage, on which he and his family can step at any time. No one can make him a prisoner in his own domicil, and no Mayor or County Commissioner has any right to put him in a state of siege of beleaguerment in his own domicil. This young woman was no trespasser. Mr. Ferguson was appointed by the Commissioners to save the property from waste, mischief and destruction. We have no blame for him. He did not seize her of his own will. One of the County Commissioners ordered him to do so. Here was a young, frail girl—daughter of the Sheriff—whose footfall would scarcely bend the grass she treads upon, caught by the arm and dragged off the plot in a manner altogether unnecessary. She had a perfect right there.

The defendant was sentenced to pay the costs, and enter into recognizance in $200 to keep the peace for one year.—*Pitts. Union.*

Memories of Childhood.—The memories of childhood, the long far away days of boyhood, the mother's love and prayer, the ancient church and school-house, in all the green and hallowed associations, come up in the dark hour of sin and sorrow, as well as in the joyous time like the passage of a pleasantly remembered dream, and cast a ray of their own purity and sweetness over it.

☞Lady Mary Duncan was a rich heiress, and Mr. William Duncan was her physician, during a severe illness. One day she told him she had made up her mind to get married, and upon his asking the name of the unfortunate chosen one, she bade him go home and open the Bible, giving him the chapter and verse, and he would find out. He did so and thus he read: "Nathan said to David, *thou art the man.*"

Obituary.

Under the obituary head of the Frederick (Md.) *Citizen*, we find the following notice of a somewhat notorious individual, who has just "stepped out:"

Died, in Virginia, on Thursday the 24th of May, "Sam," aged about one year and six months. His funeral will take place at Richmond, January 1st, 1856. His friends in this county are invited to attend his funeral. The services will be performed by that eloquent champion of democracy, Henry A. Wise, who has selected the following verse for his discourse:

"For we *are but of* yesterday, and know-nothing, because our days upon earth *are* a shadow."—Job, 8th chapter and 9th verse.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, June 22, 1855.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

☞ Dr. HENRY LEADER and family, (formerly of this place, now of Berrien, Michigan,) have been spending a few weeks with their friends in Bedford and vicinity. The Doctor has become eminent in his profession, and enjoys a lucrative and extensive practice.

☞The Editor of the Chambersburg Repository and Whig says that we were in error in asserting that Gov. POLLOCK and his know nothing Legislature of last winter nearly doubled the Banking capital of the State, and alleges that they did not increase it more than *one-tenth*. Now, suppose we take this declaration for the truth, and we have the fact admitted that a single session of the Legislature added MILLIONS to the Banking capital of this Commonwealth, notwithstanding all prudent business men considered the paper basis (prior to the meeting of the Legislature) by millions too large for the *safety* of the people.—The Repository also alleges that the tonnage tax repealed by the same power, only amounts to about fifty thousand dollars a year. Take this for granted, and we have a K. N. Legislature and Governor making a *gift* to a great mammoth corporation of fifty thousand dollars annually of the peoples' money. But Capt. ZEIGLER, of the Democratic *Union*, who is well posted on all matters relating to the Finances of the State, tells us that the Tonnage tax was worth to the Commonwealth at least THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS! The Repository thinks that "Governor Pollock never could have sanctioned any measure whose results would even approach the frightful calculations of the Gazette."

After "sanctioning" the JUG LAW, and other acts equally odious, we think the Governor was prepared to have put his type to any enormity a reckless and ignorant Legislature could have passed—and so think the great mass of the tax-payers.

Federal Tactics.

☞The Federalists have changed their name every few years since the organization of the government, and, in this way, have occasionally stole into power in the most disgraceful manner, always being *repudiated* as soon as their principles were made manifest by their acts. But yesterday, as it were, Federalism ranged under the name of ANTIMASONS, because it was alleged that masons were bound by the obligations of an oath—now *they take an oath* of the most blasphemous character as the lever by which all their political conduct is controlled. But the meanest, dirtiest, most contemptible, and barefaced change they have yet made, is that which relates to CATHOLICS. Three years ago, they run, as their candidate for the Presidency, a man who is identified in feeling with the Catholic Church, and whose family were communicants therein, a fact well remembered. In order, however, to refresh the minds of the people on this subject, we would call their attention to the following extracts from the Louisville Journal, then the leading organ of the Whig Party as it is now the leading organ of the Know-Nothing Party!! Every Whig paper in Pennsylvania, and throughout the entire Union, was filled with articles in 1852 such as those taken from the Journal alluded to, and every Whig politician "knee high to a duck" belched them forth as their strongest arguments in behalf of Whiggery. In 1855 *all these Whig papers*, with here and there a solitary exception, are ranged under the banner of know-nothingism, and yet the intelligence of the people is insulted by being told that this is a *new party* separate and distinct from both the old parties! Whilst it is true that thousands and tens of thousands of men who have heretofore voted with the Whig Party will never again vote with the K. N. Party, yet it is equally true that the entire *Whig* organization has substituted Know-Nothingism for their former professions, with the view of defrauding Democrats into their ranks by the cry of *new party*—but the mark of the *Beast* is too plain to deceive any one who is *honest* in his intentions. Read the extracts alluded to, and behold the degradation of Whiggery:

The democracy of New Hampshire, generally recognized as the most thoroughly democratic State in the Union, heve never permitted Roman Catholics to be elegible to office in that State. On the contrary, they have voted with extraordinary unanimity that Catholics shall be ineligible to any offices whatever; and yet they now ask that one of their men shall be supported by all Catholics throughout the nation for the presidency of the United States.

Louisville Journal, June 16, 1852.

The Cincinnati Enquirer thought it would be absurd to vote against Franklin Pierce because he lived in a State that did not permit Catholics to hold office. The editor of the Journal replies thus:

Well, there are many that will think the reason a very good one. They will not consent that the New Hampshire democracy, who recently voted, by an overwhelming majority, in favor of Catholic disability to hold office, shall have the honor to give a President to the nation. They would greatly prefer that this honor shall be accorded to some State not *disgraced by such abominable bigotry*.

Louisville Journal, June 16.

In the Journal of the 15th June the editor undertakes to prove that it was the democrats, and not the whigs, of New Hampshire, that voted against striking out the proscriptive clause of the constitution.—He gives the votes of a number of towns to prove it:

"The vote for governor on the same day (says the Journal) was about 60,000, yet out of such a large number of votes in the strongest democratic State in the Union less than 10,000 could be found to cast their votes against the *most infamous system of religious intolerance and bigotry ever seen in this country.*"

Again:

"The editors of the Times are surprised that we should attempt to excite prejudice against General Pierce because he lives in a State that proscribes all Roman Catholics from office. Our neighbors have certainly a right to be surprised; but, at the same time, we have a right to think that a State which contains more than 60,000 voters, and which, upon the direct question whether Roman Catholics shall be permitted to hold office or not, gives only nine thousand and odd votes in the affirmative, is a *miserable abode of most infamous bigotry*, and should not be allowed the honor, amid the many direct and incidental advantages, of giving a President to the United States.

* * * * * * *

We are not alone in thinking that *New Hampshire, disgraced by her religious test*, should not have the honor of the presidency.—*Louisville Journal, June 16, 1853.*

Again:

Yes, Mr. Pierce's nomination is a compliment to New Hampshire, and his election would be a still greater compliment to that State. We think, however, that New Hampshire is just about the last State in the Union that should be honored by compliments. She is the only State in the Union that tolerates, or would for a moment tolerate, an odious and infamous religious test, denying to all Roman Catholic citizens the right to hold office. *Her constitution is at war with the fundamental principles of religious liberty and republicanism.*

* * * * * * * *

She has shown herself to be without one particle of genuine democracy, or one claim to the respect of the rest of the Union. And now the people of the United States are invoked to compliment the uniformly democratic State of New Hampshire, by supporting her General Pierce for the Presidency. Compliments are sometimes said to be cheap, but we think this would be a dear one.

Louisville Journal, June 14, 1853:

The editor rested on this subject till July 22, when he read a piece from a correspondent of the American Celt, and his zeal become stirred within him.—Fierce as he had been before, he grew fiercer when he had read how his Catholic friend was offended.—The correspondent was for punishing the State and every man in it for this anti-Catholic clause in the constitution.

"It is a high honor, (says the Louisville Journal,) a great advantage, to a State to furnish the incumbent of the executive chair of the nation, and we do not think this honor, this privilege, this advantage, should be accorded to a State *base enough and bigoted enough to tolerate a religious test in the nineteenth century*. There may be worthy men in such a State, but we would not gratify the State, and flatter her pride, and minister to her interest, by selecting a President from her population, as long as worthy men, or a worthy man, can be found in States less *shamefully intolerant*."

Here the editor of the Journal quotes in full what the aforesaid correspondent says, who addresses himself chiefly to Catholics, and then the editor calls lustily upon Protestants:

"It is not [says he] a matter for the consideration of Catholics alone or especially; liberal-minded Protestants should set their faces against New Hampshire as long as she retains the *infamous test in her constitution*."

The editor of the Journal then goes on to charge the infamy upon the democracy of the State, and upon Pierce, because he had not done enough to remove it. He says Pierce must bear his share of the "disgrace" and "shame" that rest upon the State. He then quotes the speech of Pierce against the test, and says:

"If that is all General Pierce could say or do toward relieving New Hampshire of a *disgrace that causes her to be regarded with scorn by every liberal-minded man in the United States and in the world*, we ask if he is fit to be President?"

The editor insists that the speech was a poor performance of a duty the author owed to the "great cause of civil and religious liberty."

AN ITEM FOR TAX PAYERS!

☞The receipts into the State Treasury for the year 1854, from tavern, brewery, distillery, eating, beer houses, and restaraunt licenses, was TWO HUNDRED AND ELEVEN THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND THREE DOLLARS AND FORTY FOUR CENTS. Under the operation of the Know-Nothing anti-license JUG law passed by the last Legislature, "*to restrain the sale of Liquors*," a dificit of at least *Two Hundred Thousand Dollars* will be created in the Treasury without any diminution of drunkenness—on the other hand, this bill is calculated to *encourage* drunkenness to a fearful extent, a fact admitted by almost every man who speaks or writes upon the subject. Now, where is this deficiency to come from? We answer, from the Land and the sweat of the poor man's brow! Suppose the Know-Nothing Senator from this District had proclaimed to the people of Bedford, Somerset, and Fulton, that he intended to vote for an ABOMINATION like this, does any rational man believe that FR. JORDAN could have been elected? NO—he would not have been heard of in the canvass—a fact which he will clearly learn should he ever again venture before the people. This Bill is so iniquitous in its character—so absurd and nonsensical in its provisions—so disgraceful to every principle of correct Legislation—that not a single paper in the State dares to defend it!

We are told that Mr. Jordan done wonders at Harrisburg—that he *spun speeches by the yard*—that it is *supposed* he will become the next greatest man now living to the *Buckeye Blacksmith*—that his *breeches* will scarcely contain his beautiful proportions after his budding genius receives a few more *Puffs* manufactured to order—and yet, notwithstanding all these evidences of commanding superiority, he never opened his mouth to utter a word against the *idiotical* anti-License JUG Law!—but VOTED for it with all the self-importance of a French dancing master—and by his vote the measure was carried through the Senate. It went to JAMES POLLOCK, and he *approved* it. Had the Law contained the Massachusetts know-nothing "CIDER" and "CURRANT WINE" provision we suppose it would have presented no obstacle to Mr. Jordan's voting for it, for even this could not have rendered the measure more infamous than it now stands under the great seal of the Commonwealth.

And this is what we are to understand as the *essence* of "Americans ruling America." If the FARMERS of Bedford county consider this system of *Reform* calculated to promote their own true interests and add to the honor and dignity of the State, then it is their duty to encourage midnight oath-bound Lodges to regulate their affairs. If, however, they entertain a contrary opinion, as we think they do, then every principle of patriotism and self-respect calls upon them to rally under the Flag of DEMOCRACY, and stand by the men who stand by the CONSTITUTION.

The Reform Legislature.

During the election campaign last year, it was industriously circulated that, as the Democratic and Whig parties had become corrupt, it was necessary a new party should be formed, which would not only reduce the expenses of government, and consequently the taxes imposed on the people, but enact wholesome and judicious laws. The Know-Nothing organization was breathed into existence, and the people by hundreds and thousands connected themselves with it under the hope that some reform would be effected. The election resulted in the elevation of Mr. POLLOCK to the gubernatorial chair, and a large majority of Know-Nothings to the popular branch of the Legislature. It is unnecessary to recapitulate the acts of the Legislature. They are not even entitled to the common respect of the people, much less their approbation. And it is universally acknowledged, such a Legislature never before congregated in this State, and the constant, earnest prayer of all is, that it may never again.

But, as the people were induced to join the Know-Nothing organization, and under its power elect men to the Legislature, with correct notions of reform, it is but due they should know how far economy characterized the action of their representatives. The Democratic Legislature of 1854, was made an especial target for the fire of the Know-Nothing and Whig presses. It was pronounced corrupt—its action misconstrued, and its expenses heralded forth to the taxpayers of the State, as an evidence of the most reckless extravagance. Because that Legislature was democratic, the democracy of course were compelled to take the responsibility; and as it did, so we now deem it but fair to test its reckless extravagance with the one which old Father Time has just driven out of existence.

The expenses of the Legislature of 1854, embracing only the pay of Senators, Members, Clerks and officers, was	$79,819 09
The expenses of the last Legislature, embracing the same items, are	$101,627 73
Difference,	$22,778 64

Thus will the tax-payers of the State perceive that in their effort to reform, by electing Know-Nothings to the Legislature, they have increased the expenses of the Legislature, $22,778 64. In this calculation we have not included the contingent expenses—postage, printing, newspapers, &c., for the reason that the accounts have not all yet been settled. When the correct account shall be made out, which will not be long, it will be found to reach at least *thirty thousand dollars* of an increase. It must also be remembered, that the last Legislature was in session the exact time of the Legislature of 1854, and therefore this increase of expenses did not arise by length of session.

Now, what we desire to ask the people, is how much better have you made yourselves by connection with the Know-Nothing organization, under the hope of reform? You believed that the Democratic Legislature of 1854 was a reckless, extravagant one. You were told this, by those who desired to obtain the offices, and who used the worst means to induce you to believe them. You reposed confidence and trust in what they said, and went to the polls, giving your votes to men who were deceiving you all the time. From the above comparative statement of the expenses of the two Legislatures you can readily see how you have been duped and fooled. If the Legislature of 1854 was an extravagant one—if it was corrupt, as you were made believe it was, how much more so has been the Legislature of 1855, which increases the public expenses, so far as can at present be ascertained, $22,778 64? Will it be said this is an item of no account—that it is too small for consideration? Small as it is, it nevertheless proves that the people have gained nothing by the change, and that in endorsing Know-Nothingism as a means of reform, they but helped men into power whose only object seemed to be to teach succeeding Legislatures what extravagance was.—Harrisburg Union.

THE LEGISLATURE—THEIR REFORMS

It was very truly said by one of the members of the House of Representatives, on coming out of the Hall after the final adjournment, that "this Legislature will be remembered: we have paid ourselves, given away the property of the State, and repudiated her debts." All these acts were done. They took a round sum of $500 each for their services; they passed an act to sell the main line of our public improvements, leading from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, at *less than half its cost*; and agreed to relieve the Pennsylvania railroad company of the tonnage tax, worth to the Commonwealth at least three millions of dollars, and defeated the claim bill, which provided for the payment of the honest, hard-working laborers, who had assisted to construct and keep in repair this improvement; many of whom had been kept out of just claims for a series of years. If this be reform, we have it fully and faithfully carried out.—*Harrisburg Union.*

AMERICAN JACOBINISM.

The Know-Nothing organism has been fitly compared to the Jacobinism of the French Revolution, which drenched that country with blood, and, for a time, overthrew all law and order. The history and operations of the two organizations are very similar. The following brief description of the proceedings of the latter well describes the aim and tendency of the Know-Nothing order of this country:

"The first Jacobin Club was organized in Paris on the 6th November, 1789, under the alluring name of the 'Friends of the Constitution,' quite as specious as that we now hear of, 'Americans shall rule America.' Many of the best men and truest patriots in Paris joined it—and thousands of the same sort of men joined the affiliate clubs afterwards—little dreaming of the deadly fangs of that viper they were nurturing in their bosoms.

Many of these men afterwards went to the guillotine, by orders passed secretly in these very clubs.—All legislation was settled in these clubs—members of the National Assembly and Convention, all of them, or most of them, were members of the clubs, for they could not otherwise be elected. And, after the question was settled in the clubs the members next day went to the nominal halls of legislation, nothing but trembling automatons, to register the edicts of the 'order,' though it were to behead a monarch, or to cause the blood of the best of their own number to flow beneath the stroke of the axe. Is history of no use? Or do our people vainly imagine that Americans would not do as the French did under like circumstances?"

There are some points of similarity between the Jacobin clubs of the French Revolution and the Know Nothing order of the present day, which will arrest the attention of reflecting men of all parties. One object of those clubs was to take all legislation from the hands of the delegates and merge it in a sworn secret order, the proceedings of which were wrapped in gloom and mystery. In this way the cunning, unprincipled and unscrupulous men of all parties managed to override the will of the majority, and set up a practical despotism. To be elected a member of the National Assembly, it was necessary that a man should belong to one of these clubs, and when elected he was bound by his oath to that club, not by that of office. All his votes were cast as directed by the secret order. All legislation was settled and determined in secret order, not in the manner which the laws of France required it should be. Is not this a perfect picture of the know-nothing order?—Are not men required to belong to that society before its members can support them for office, and when elected are they not required by oath to obey the mandates of the order, no matter how treasonable or anti-republican in spirit and effect? The history of the Know-Nothing order proves most conclusively that the parallel is complete and perfect. In our State Legislature the members of the order were mere tools for the lodges to operate with. The most minute matter was made the subject of lodge supervision and instruction, and the members obeyed like slaves. So, too, in the City Councils. From the election of President to the appointment of turnkeys, all is determined in the rooms of the order. All the free action of an American citizen is repudiated, and each man is compelled to bow with meek submission to the oath fortified order of the organization. If the French Jacobin clubs were tyrannical and opposed to that freedom of individual action which is the basis of all just government, the Know-Nothing order is equally so in every particular.

But the action of the Grand Council of the order, now assembled in this city, has developed another feature of this plot against the peace and perpetuity of the Union, which is still more dangerous and alarming. The *New York Herald*, one of the accredited organs of Know-Nothingism, says that its Philadelphia correspondent suggests the probability of the adoption by the National Know-Nothing Convention of a plan of settling the slavery question, described by it as follows:

"We refer to his letter for the particulars. Here we may say, briefly, that it is proposed to leave the slavery question an open one until after November, 1856, in order that the order may carry the intervening State and the Presidential elections, proslavery men in the South and anti-slavery men in the North agreeing to unite on some fair man for President.—That when Congress meets, after the election, the slavery question be fairly opened and discussed, and, if possible, an understanding had between the North and the South as to the admission of future States, and all such other matters as may be likely to involve the question in the future. If an understanding, in which both sections of the country are likely to acquiesce peaceably, cannot be arrived at on the basis of the present constitution, then that Congress adjourn and a convention be called composed of delegates from all the States, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or no some other constitution cannot be framed which will settle the point in dispute; in other words, to amend the constitution so as to place it in harmony with the magnitude of interests and conflict of opinions existing in the present day. And, finally, if after due and earnest discussion, it is found impossible to invent any compromise which can be received willingly by both sections of the country, that a peaceable separation be effected between the North and South, and such treaties passed as may be suitable to their future independent condition."

Here is a deliberate plan being concocted and discussed for effecting a separation between the North and the South. The intermediate steps are all sketched out with precision. Congress is first to be attacked. If there is too much patriotism in that body to be controlled by this villainous faction, then a Convention is to be called, composed of delegates from all the States, with a hope that such material will be more malleable. But the one fact which overtops all others is, that here, for the first time in the history of this Republic, we have a party, an organic feature of whose constitution is a systematic dissolution of the Union. Other factions have talked of this matter when the blood was hot, and passion had usurped the reins of mental and political government, but until the meeting of this Jacobin faction, the announcement of a party platform based on such doctrines, was unheard of in this Union. The Constitution is to be disregarded and trampled on by this gang of wicked men—the rights of the States treated as of no moment—civil and religious liberty scoffed at as an idle dream—and when the patriotic citizens of all parties remonstrate against such a course of action, they are to be told that such remonstrances will dissolve the Union, and a plan presented by wich the treason and infamy is to be consummated. Was there a more desperate and despicable faction of French Jacobinism in its bloodiest days than this? Assuredly not. The Constitution of the United States does not even by implication, provide for a separation of the States. Such a contingency was never dreamed of by those wise and patriotic men who framed that instrument. They knew that upon the Union of the States depended the perpetuity of the Republic. When the Union falls, then farewell to the liberties of the country. If the Union is of such real consequence, should not the party which will diliberately concert a plan for its dismemberment be reprobated by every lover of free government? If French Jacobin clubs ruined that country, will not American Jacobin clubs produce the same bitter fruits in this Republic? It is for wise men to answer this question by the light of history and experience.—*Philadelphia Argus.*

PATRIOTIC RESOLUTIONS!

THE VOICE OF OLD LANCASTER!!

☞At the Democratic County Convention held in Lancaster last week, the following resolutions (with others) were passed with great enthusiasm. They are from the pen of JAMES L. REYNOLDS, Esq., one of the most radical as well as one of the most talented Democrats in the State:

Resolved, That the astonishing progress made by our free and happy Republic in all the elements which minister to the welfare of the people—the mighty and pervading influences it has exerted over the world—and its rapid advancement in a career of greatness unparalleled in the history of nations, ancient or modern—all go to establish the fact, that our free system of government is, of all others, best adapted to the wants of the masses, and most in consonance with the enlightened and progressive spirit of the age.

Resolved, That viewing the great and happy results of Democratic rule in our National and State Governments, and the deleterious effects of an adverse policy when Federalism, or any of its kindred isms, occasionally obtains the ascendency, we are confirmed in the opinion that the identity of the National Democratic party, as it has existed since the days of the illustrious JEFFERSON, should be steadily and unflinchingly maintained, as well in adversity as prosperity.

Resolved, that the principles and policy of the Democratic party have ever been openly and fearlessly proclaimed to the world—having no concealments, and shunning no responsibilities. We are therefore determinately hostile to all secret, midnight political associations, or dark lantern movements—looking upon all such political cabals as anti-republican, insidious and designing, or they would not seek to conceal them from the pubic gaze.

Resolved, That to free-born American citizens, there is something revolting in the idea that men are to be ostracised and degraded on account of their religious opinions, and that, too, at the bidding of the leaders of a secret, oath-bound political party, whose sole object is to delude and deceive the masses, so that they, themselves, may reach places of profit and trust to which they are not entitled either socially, morally, or politically.

Resolved, That, to use the language of Mr. Jefferson, "our civil rights have no dependence on our religious opinions, more than our opinions in physics and geometry. To proscribe any citizen as unworthy the public confidence, by laying upon him an incapacity of being called to offices of trust and emolument unless he profess or renounce this or that religious opinion, is depriveing him injuriously of those privileges and advantages to which, in common with his fellow-citizens, he has a natural, indefeasible right. And we hold that every person has an indefeasible right to the honor and confidence of his fellow citizens, resulting not from *birth* or *religious opinions*, but from his actions, and their proper sense of them."

Resolved, That we hail with hope and joy the recent brilliant success of the Democratic party in the State of Virginia, believing that this overwhelming victory is but a prelude of others soon to be achieved in our own and other States. The Democracy of Lancaster county send greeting to the brethren of the Old Dominion, and their accomplished and intrepid standard bearer, HENRY A. WISE, for thus arresting the dark wave of proscription and intolerance which at one time bade fair to desolate the entire Republic.

Resolved, That our confidence in the integrity and patriotism of President PIERCE remains unimpaired, and that we will yield a cheerful support to his administration in every emergency.

Resolved, That the administration of Governor POLLOCK is characterized by weakness, and inefficency except for evil; that it has already lost the confidence of friends and opponents, and will only be noted on the page of history as an abortive attempt of a weak man to administer the government of a great Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the administration of Governor Pollock thus far has given proof, as strong as holy writ, of the danger of placing in power any man whose predilections are with the isms arrayed against the Democracy of the country. His urging and agreeing to the sale of the public works, which cost the tax-payers many millions, for a merely nominal price; his giving away some $300,000 annually of the people's money, by approving the repeal of the tonnage tax; his depriving the treasury of some $200,000 more, per annum, by sanctioning the repeal of the license laws, and substituting therefor the "Jug Law," a law not demanded by the people, and which if not repealed, will increase, instead of lessen the evils of intemperance; his promiscuous signing of all laws granting special corporate privileges, and his numerous other acts of omission and commission—all go to prove either his utter unfitness for the Executive chair, or a dishonesty of purpose which none but a Know-Nothing would be guilty of.

Resolved, That the Know-Nothing Legislature of 1855 disgraced itself and the State for which it pretended to legislate. The little good the majority of the members did, can only be attributed to accident—the vast amount of evil they accomplished was manifestly intentional and premeditated. As citizens of our good old Commonwealth, having its welfare at heart, we are sorry that such a Legislature ever had an existence;—and, as Democrats, we pledge ourselves to work for the total eradication of every vestige of its existence.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Lancaster county have undiminished confidence in the integrity, undoubted ability and exalted personal and political character of the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, the U. S. Minister at the Court of St. James. His diplomatic career, since his residence in London, will add new lustre to his name, and be another bright page in the history of our common country. We shall hail the day—not now remote—when he will be again amongst his old neighbors and friends, and receive that cordial, heart-felt welcome to which he is so justly entitled.

Resolved, That the experience of every day more and more strengthens us in the conviction that there is something radically wrong in the banking system of the country—and that the course pursued by those worthy Democratic Executives, Governors SHUNK and BIGLER, is the only true policy, by adhering to which the rights and interests of the people can be secured against the designs of unscrupulous and dishonest Bank officers.

Resolved, That the delegates from this county be instructed to vote for the nomination of no candidate for Canal Commissioner who is suspected of belonging, or of having heretofore belonged, to the organization commonly called Know Nothings, or to any other secret political organization whatever.

Resolved, That we gladly welcome back to our party the members who, seduced from their allegiance by the false promises of Know Nothingism, have since discovered their mistake, and seperated from the order, and we cordially invite their co-operation hereafter in our contests with the common enemy.

A NOBLE SON.—The Fairmount Virginian states that a youth, only 16 years of age, son of Mr. T. J. Clagett, of Fairmount, Marion county, Virginia, lost his life, on Friday of last week, while attempting to save the life of his father, who was placed in a perilous situation by losing control of a boat while crossing Valley river. The son, knowing that his father could not swim, and being himself an excellent swimmer, plunged into the stream, which was much swollen from the recent rains, for the purpose of saving his parent; but his father reached the shore in the boat, while his noble and affectionate son sunk only to rise a corpse.

"AMERICANS RULING AMERICA!"

ANOTHER KNOW NOTHING LAW!

Farmers

DARE NOT MAKE CIDER!

Penalty, Heavy Fine and Imprisonment!!!

The Rev. Mr. Lovejoy, speaking of the late law passed by the Massachusetts Legislature, on the subject of liquor, holds the following language:

"A man who manufactures a barrel of cider, is fined under this law $50, and imprisonment from three to six months for the first offence. $200 and imprisonment for six months for the second offence, and $200 and imprisonment for twelve months for the third offence! If you make one gallon of wine, squeezed from the currants that grow in your garden, and give away or sell a glass of it, that act entitles you to imprisonment for twelve months, and this in the old Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in the year of our Lord, 1855!"

There is a truth in the above, which cannot but strike the human mind with peculiar force. We have often said, the result of all such laws is to lead to a dangerous extreme, and produce a state of society in this country of the most fearful character. Although we considered the last Massachusetts Legislature capable of anything, we scarcely believed a point in legislation would be reached so supremely ridiculous.—Who ever dreamed that the year 1855 would witness the enactment of a law by a sovereign State of this Union, prohibiting the farmer from making *a barrel of cider?* Who ever supposed a law would be passed to imprison a farmer for six months, if he dared manufacture *a barrel of cider?* Is it any wonder that the common sense of the people is beginning to revolt at this outrageous humbuggery? The people may be called rum-suckers and rum-sellers, by those whose sense of justice and right has been eaten out by fanaticism: but the time is coming when truth and genuine morality will prevail, and laws which are but the result of a miserable catering to fanatics shall be wiped from the statute books.—*Dem. Union.*

Important Military Decision.

Commonwealth ex. rel., John Taylor, Jr., vs. William F. Small.—This case, which has excited no little interest among the military of Philadelphia came on at Harrisburg, upon a rule to show cause why a *quo warranto* should not issue. Wm. M. Meredith, Esq., and P. McCall, Esq., appeared for the relator, and William F. Small, Esq., and Enoch Brewster, Esq., for the respondent.

The facts of the case, necessary to a right understanding of the matter, are concisely as follows, viz: On the 5th day of June, 1854, the five yearly election of Brigadier General of the Second Brigade, First Division, P. V., took place. Wm. F. Small and Henry Mather were the rival candidates for the office. The returns showed a majority for Small, and he received a certificate of election from the proper Brigade Inspector. But Colonel Mather contested the election. The board of officers, called to try the election, consisted of Major General Patterson and Brigadier Generals Cadwalader and Reilly. After a full investigation of the matter, the board set aside the entire election, and ordered a new election, following the words of the statute on the subject. Accordingly a new election was held, and John Tyler, Jr., Esq., was returned as elected. But Col. Small took an appeal to the Govenor, and Govenor Pollock undertook to make a decision in the case, overriding the decision of the board of officers, and caused a commission to issue to Small. Mr. Tyler contended that the action of the board was final and conclusive of the question, and that the Governor had no right to review or touch their decision in any manner, and consequently that as he had been lawfully elected, he was the lawful Brigadier of the Second Brigade; and the object had in view by him in applying for a *quo warranto* to the Supreme Court is to try the validity of the commission issued to Mr. Small under the circumstances.

On Saturday the rule of the relator for this writ was called up for argument, and the question was fully argued on both sides. The points relied upon by the respondent were: 1st. That the Board had no jurisdiction over the subject matter; and 2d. That granting the Board had jurisdiction, the relator had no case in Court. The Court thought differently, and ordered the writ to issue, and the record of the case to be remitted to Philadelphia.

The public at large having an interest in the controversy, as well as the military, we have thought proper thus briefly to state the case as it now stands.—*Philadelphia Argus.*

A New Trial Granted for Wm. Arrison.

Yesterday morning Judge Bartley, in the District Court, gave a lengthy decision upon the motion for a new trial in the case of William Arrison, who was convicted and sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Isaac Allison at the December term of the Criminal Court.—The argument in the case was heard on Monday last, and the decision reserved.

Judge Bartley said they had carefully and fully examined the grounds of error submitted by the defence, and had given that attention to the case which its importance, both to the community and the prisoner, entitled it.

The Court then summed up the assignments of error submitted by the attorneys for the prisoner, and overruled all with the exception of that portion of Judge Flinn's charge, which reads as follows:

A few words, gentlemen, as to what you must say in your verdict, and we are done. If you find the defendant not guilty, you will merely say so. But if you find him guilty, the statute requires you to specify in your verdict of what crime he is guilty. [Swan's. Statute, 238–39.] Therefore if you come to the conclusion that he is guilty, as alleged in the indictment, you will say: "We, the Jury, find the defendant, William H. Arrison, guilty of murder in the first degree, as charged in the indictments;" or words to this effect.

The Court said that the instruction to the Jury, to find the defendant guilty of murder in the first degree, left them no discretion in the matter. It was a positive charge, directing the Jury to find a verdict, in a form and manner that the law did not authorize. The charge does not say the Jury could convict the prisoner of manslaughter, and, therefore, left the Jury no other course to pursue, but to act under the charge. The Court was unanimous in the opinion that such a glaring error in the instructions should not have been allowed to go to the Jury. The judgment of the Criminal Court, was, therefore reversed, and the case referred back for new trial to the Common Pleas Court.—*Cincinnati Enquirer, June 8.*

FIDELITY.

Never forsake a friend. When enemies gather thick and fast around him—when sickness falls heavy on his heart—when the world is dark and cheerless, this is the time to try true friendship. They who turn from the scene of distress or offer reasons why they should be excused from extending their sympathy and aid, betray their hypocrisy, and prove that selfish motives only prompt and move them. If you have a friend who loves you—who has studied your interest and happiness—defended you when persecuted and troubled, be sure to sustain him in his adversity. Let him feel that his former kindness is appreciated, and that his friendship was not lavished on you for naught. Real fidelity may be rare; but it exists—in the heart. Who has not seen and felt its power? They only deny its worth and power who have never loved a friend, or labored to make a friend happy. The good and the kind, the affectionate and the virtuous, see and feel this heavenly principle, for heavenly it is: it is a fruit gathered from a sacred germ implanted by heaven in man's bosom. And true fidelity has its reward. It may be slighted by some, overlooked by others; but pure minded men cultivate and cherish fond and undying love for it.

As the diamond is found in the darkness of the mine, as the lightning shoots with most vivid flashes from the gloomiest cloud, so does fidelity proceed from a heart susceptible to the calls of deepest melancholy, and shows itself brighter and stronger in the adversity of a friend. *Mirror of the Times.*

LIFE.—Men rejoice when the sun is risen; they rejoice when it goes down; while they are unconscious of the decay of their own lives. Men rejoice at seeing the face of a new season, as the arrival of one greatly desired. Nevertheless the revolution of the seasons is the decay of the human life. Fragments of driftwood meeting in the wide ocean, continue together a little space; thus parents, wives, children, relatives, friends and riches, remain with us but for a short time—then separate, and the separation is inevitable. No mortal can escape the common lot; he who mourns for departed relatives has no power to cause them to return.

Knowing that the end of life is death, every right-minded man ought to pursue that which is connected with ultimate bliss.

LATEST FROM SEBASTOPOL—ANOTHER SANGUINARY BATTLE.—A postscript to a letter from a prominent Merchant in Liverpool, addressed to Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., dated Saturday, May 26, states that a telegraphic despatch had just been posted in the Liverpool Exchange, stating that a serious engagement had taken place on the day previous, in front of Sebastopol, between the Russians and Allies. The fight was a long and bloody one, a large number of troops being engaged; and after a very heavy loss on both sides, the battle terminated in the decisive success of the Allies. We have no notice of this battle from any other source.—*N. Y. Tribune, June 9.*

HORRIBLE.—Under this head the St. Louis Mirror of the 5th inst., states that the Sexton of the city graveyard discovered there, the day previous, the head of a barrel above ground.—The thing looked suspicious to him, and he had the barrel opened, and found in it the body of a white female, perfectly nude. Her body was in a state of decompostion, and had probably been there some time, and from her appearance she had not been older than from twenty to twenty-two years, and rather good looking.—Upon being opened by order of the Coroner, it was ascertained that she was pregnant and within a few weeks of her confinement. It is thought that she had never been a resident of that city, but had been sent there, as found, from other parts. The verdict of the jury was, that she had come to he death by foul means on the part of some person unknown. A murder of the blackest die has been committed, and we hope the perpetrator may yet some some day be discovered.

MARRIED:

On Tuesday, 5th inst. at the house of Mr. Adam Keith, Trough Creek Valley, by Rev. S. W. Price, LEVI EVANS, Esq. of Coalmont, Pa. to Miss MARY KEITH, of Huntingdon county.

☞Squire Evans and his accomplished Lady have our best wishes for their future prosperity. May they realize their brightest anticipations.

On the 10th inst. by Rev. David Wolf, Mr. JOHN SCHNABLY, Jr. to Miss E. GWINN, both of Bedford county.

On the 16th inst. at an advanced age, departed this life, Mrs. PHŒBE KEEFFE, relict of the late John Keeffe, of Bedford county. The deceased had been long laboring under a painful disease, which, with other very severe family trials, she bore with great fortitude and submission to the will of that God who "scourges every son and daughter whom he loveth." She had, but a short time ago, mourned over the untimely death of two of her children, and she had also felt the heavy blow of being separated from a beloved husband who had been the partner of her joys and sorrows for about forty years.—She had long tasted of the Cross, and has now gone to her Heavenly Master to experience the fulfilment of the gracious promise—"*Blessed are they that mourn for they shall be comforted.*" She died the death of the just, after being fully and happily sustained by all the consolations of her holy religion. Her dear children, friends, and acquaintances, will long treasure up in the store-house of memory the many bright examples of goodness, faith, and love, which she displayed through life, and in the trying moments of her last illness; so that they may well console themselves that she has exchanged the ills of earth for the brilliant rewards of the good servant: "Well done thou good and faithful servant, because thou hast been faithful over few things, I will appoint thee over many."

R I P.

BACON AND FISH.

Just received and for sale, a lot of Hams, Shoulders and Sides—also, a fresh supply of Mackanaw trout.

RUPP & OSTER.

May 4, 1855.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of JOHN LAFFERTY, late of Juniatta Township, Bedford county, deceased, will make immediate payment—and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN LAFFERTY,
JOSIAH MILLER,
Adm'rs.

June 22, 1855.*

☞ELECTION.—There will be an Election held by the Stockholders of the Allegheny Male and Female Seminary on FRIDAY the 29th inst. in the School house in the village of Rainsburg for the purpose of selecting eight Trustees to serve the ensuing year. Election to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M.—Votes given by person or proxy. By order of the President.

JOHN FILLER,
Clerk.

June 22.

PUBLIC SALE

☞ **Of valuable Coal Land.** ☜

By virtue of an Order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford county, and by agreement of all the parties in interest, the subscribers will offer, at public sale, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 20th day of JULY next, all that valuable

COAL LAND

late the property of Meshack Edwards, deceased, being a Tract of Land containing two hundred acres, situate in Broad Top Township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain rail-road company, Daniel Broadstone, Thomas Griffith, Isaac Barnet and others.

This tract of land is located in the centre of the coal-fields of Broadtop, and is one of the most valuable properties in that region of country. It is partly cleared and under fence, and well improved.

Terms:—One third of purchase money, after payment of costs and expenses, to remain in hands of the purchaser during the life-time of the widow of Meshack Edwards, deceased, he paying her the interest thereof annually: or, by agreement, the purchaser, (if he should prefer it) may pay this third to the Trustees who are to invest it in other property. One third of the purchase money in hand at the confirmation of the sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. of said day.

ALEX. KING,
JOHN CESSNA,
Trustees, &c.

June 22, 1855.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY.

The subscriber will offer for sale, in the town of Woodberry, Bedford county, on Thursday, the 19th day of July next, all those 18 Lots in the town of Woodberry, numbered in the general plan of said town as Lots Nos. 14, 33, 34, 35, 52, 55, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 70, 71, 72, 74, 83, 84, and 85—and also a Tract of Land containing seven acres adjacent to said village.

All of the above real estate was granted to Henry Hoffman by Patent, dated August 14, 1801, and the said Hoffman and wife by deed dated August 26, 1801, conveyed the same to Matthias Brothers who conveyed the same to Joshua Compton by deed dated October 7, 1801, who by deed dated March 26, 1808, conveyed the same to David Holsinger.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Terms made known on day of Sale by Cessna & Shannon from whom the same or any part thereof may be purchased at private sale.

DAVID HOLSINGER,
JACOB M. HOLSINGER.

June 22, 1855.

VALUABLE

WOOD LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell one hundred acres of Land situate near Dunnings Creek in Napier Township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Samuel M. Boor, George Mock, and William Blackburn, being part of the valuable Land belonging to Mrs. Mary M. Sleek.

The Land is well covered with fine timber, is of good quality, and admirably adapted for culture after it is cleared. The quantity may be increased if desired by the purchaser or purchasers. It can be had at private sale at any time between now and the 31st of July next, and if not disposed of before that time, it will be offered at public sale near to Oster's Mill in said Township, at 11 o'clock on that day.

Terms: One-third of the purchase money in hand, balance in two equal annual payments without interest, to be secured by Judgments, or bonds and mortgage.

Persons desirous of purchasing or examining said land, will please call with Mrs. M. R. Sleek residing on the land, or on John Mower, Esq. in Bedford.

TOWNSEND WHEELEN,
Trustee of Mrs. M. R. Sleek.

June 22, 1855.

NEW GOODS
AT DECIDED BARGAINS!!!

RUPP & OSTER are now receiving and opening their second supply of

New Spring and Summer GOODS,

which they have just purchased FOR CASH, in the eastern cities, at a tremendous sacrifice, and which they are now selling at astonishingly low prices for CASH AND APPROVED PRODUCE. They are selling MOUSSELINE DELAINES from 6¼ cts. up, CALICOES from 5 cts. up, good RIO COFFEE at 12½ cents, and every thing else as cheap as THE CHEAPEST and CHEAPER as to quality than elsewhere this side of Philadelphia. ☞An early call is solicited.

Bedford, June 22, 1855.

DRESS GOODS.—Such as *Lawns, Bareges, Silks, Barege Delaines, Challies, Mousseline De Bege, Musseline De Laines*, together with a great variety of other DRESS GOODS, just received and for sale by

RUPP & OSTER.

FAMILY GROCERIES.—Java and Rio Coffee, Granulated, crushed, clarified and N. O. Sugars; best golden Syrup and N. O. Molasses, just received and for sale at

RUPP & OSTER'S.

BACON.—2000 lbs. prime Shoulders and Hams, warranted corn-fed, (Terms, CASH) just received and for sale at CHEAP SIDE.

FISH.—20 bbls. Fresh Shad, Mackerel and Herring (Terms CASH) just received and for sale by RUPP & OSTER.

GRAIN CRADLES.—A lot of Shase celebrated Greencastle Grain Cradles just received and for sale by RUPP & OSTER.

Bedford, June 22, 1855.

☞The annual examination of the classes of the Bedford Academy and Female Seminary will commence on Thursday morning, June 28, at 9 o'clock, and continue until Friday evening.

The Academic Exhibition will take place on the evening of the 4th of July at 7½ o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church. An address will be delivered on Thursday evening the 5th of July, at 8 o'clock, by Rev. Joseph Clark, of Chambersburg.

The Principal of the Academy respectfully invites the patrons and friends of the Institution, and the public generally, to be present at the closing exercises of the Academy.

WM. W. CAMPBELL.

CAUTION.

All persons are cautioned against trespassing upon the Poor House Farm, either by hunting, fishing, or otherwise, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all who do so, without respect to persons. And notice is hereby given that no cows will hereafter be taken to pasture. By order of the Directors.

WM. F. MCREHEAD.
Steward.

June 22.

MAKE SETTLEMENT.

The subscriber would respectfully announce that he desires all persons indebted to him in any way whatever, to make settlement on or before the 1st day of October next. All who neglect this notice will find their accounts placed in the hands of a Justice for collection, with respect to persons.

A. SAUPP.

June 22, 1355.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY!

This Institution is located at Rainsburg, Bedford county, Pa. 10 miles from Bedford and 8 miles from the celebrated Mineral Springs. Being situated in a pleasant and retired village, free from many of the alluring vices that so often corrupt the minds of youth, and in the midst of one of the most healthy portions of the State, we trust it will receive the liberal patronage its friends have anticipated.

It will be under the charge of the Rev. JOHN POLLOCK, of the M. E. Church, a gentleman who has been for a number of years engaged in teaching, and whose recommendations from abroad, as well as the high style of teaching he is exhibiting in this place at present, fully satisfy us that he is such a man as we need. He will be assisted by Mrs. E. E. Pollock as Preceptress, and such other teachers as the school may require.

The year will be divided into two sessions of 22 weeks each. The first Session will commence on Tuesday, the 7th day of August next. Each session will be divided into two terms of 11 weeks, but without any vacation, as the school will be re-organized on the next day after the close of the first term of the session. It will be very important for students to be in attendance as near the beginning of the term as possible, in order to gain a thorough knowledge of elementary principles.

Rates of Tuition will be as follows:—For common English, per term, $3, to which will be added for higher branches, including higher Mathematics, each 75 cents. For each ancient or modern language, $1 25. The entire amount of the above shall not exceed six dollars.

Extra—Lessons on Piano, per term, $10—Drawing and Painting of the different varieties from 3 to $8—Vocal music, two lessons per week, $1—Incidentals, 25 cents.

Special attention will be given to those intending to engage in teaching, both by affording them a thorough Drilling in the branches necessary to be taught, and by Lectures on the best methods of teaching and discipline.

☞Board can be procured at various places in the village on the most reasonable terms. Conveyances will be in readiness at the stage office in Bedford on the day previous to commencement, between the hours of 1 and 5 P. M. for the conveyance of any that may not be otherwise provided for, free of expense.

Arrangements will also be made for their return to the same place.

JAMES A. COLEMAN,
SAMUEL WILLIAMS,
J. H. DICKEN,
JOSEPH BECK,
JOHN FILLER, *Trustees.*

Rainsburg, June 8, 1855.

NEW GOODS.

The undersigned respectfully announces that they have just opened a large and well assorted supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

In an advertisement we cannot give an idea of how cheap we are selling—nor do we desire to attract customers by publishing *prices of leading articles*.

We embrace this opportunity of thanking all who have so liberally patronized us during the past five years—and, while soliciting their continued favors, assure them a call will convince we are selling *good Goods* as low—if not lower—than can be purchased elsewhere in Bedford.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Exchange Building.

April 27, 1855.

H. NICODEMUS,

Scrivener and Justice of the Peace,
BEDFORD, PA.

Has removed his office to Juliana street, nearly opposite the Drug and Book store of Dr. F. C. Reamer, where he will faithfully attend to all business connected with the duties of his office.

He will continue to repair clocks and watches, as usual, and respectfully invites those in need of his services in this line to give him a call.

April 13, 1855.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION WAREHOUSE

Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

THE subscribers are prepared at all times to carry Produce of every description and Merchandize to and from Philadelphia and Baltimore, on the most reasonable terms. The highest price paid at all times for all kinds of country Produce.

☞Receiving Depots, BUZBY & CO. 365 Market street, Philadelphia.—JOHN BIGHAN, Baltimore, No. 151 B street.

C. W. EYSTER & CO.

Feb. 9, 1855—6m.*

KEAGY'S FOUNDRY!

The subscribers respectfully beg leave to inform the people of Middle Woodberry Township, and the country at large, that they are now prepared, at their establishment, one mile south of Woodberry, Bedford County, to furnish four-horse Threshing Machines, Pierponts' Patent Shaker, Cider Mills, Ploughs of every description, Keagy's Cooking Stoves, two different patterns, and two different patterns of Coal Stoves—Plough Castings, Wagon Boxes of all sizes, and cast Dinner Bells of three different sizes—also, Mill Castings of every variety. We are also prepared to fit up Machinery in the best and most durable style, and will give prompt attention to all orders in this line.

The public are respectfully invited to give us a call, as we feel satisfied that both our work and terms will please all who do so.

J. M. SNOWDEN,
WM. B. BLAKE,
Proprietors.

Oct. 27, 1854.

VALUABLE
Mill Property for Sale!

The subscriber, about to remove to California, offers at Private sale, his valuable Mill Property, situate about 3 miles East of Bedford, on the Juniatta River, in Colerain township, at the lower end of Friend's Cove.

The Mill is four stories high, frame, with three run of stones, two pair of which are Burrs, having all the machinery necessary to manufacture merchant and country work in the best manner. It has one of the best water powers in the United States, which may be known from the fact that during the last dry season it had abundance of water, when nearly every other mill in the neighborhood was stopped.

There are between 10 and 11 acres of land adjoining, six acres under post fence, about 4 of which is meadow, on which is erected a good two story log house, weather-boarded and plastered, good water at the door, with all necessary out buildings—also a fine orchard of choice fruit, peaches and apples.

Being determined to sell purchasers will do well to examine this property soon.

☞TERMS will be made to suit the purchaser, by giving approved Bonds.

HIRAM F. ROHM.

June 1, 1855.

Notice in Partition.

WHEREAS Otho Wilson, late of Southampton township, Bedford County, died seized of the following estate:

A tract of land, situate in Southampton township, containing one hundred and sixty acres, adjoining lands of Solomon Rices' heirs, and David Rice on the East, Jacob Clitz on the West.

Leaving a widow, Henrietta, who resides in Bedford County, Pennsylvania; and issue ten children, to wit: Stephen, residing in Bedford County, Penna; Alfred, residing in Allegheny County, Maryland; Hugh, residing in Bedford County, Pa., Susannah Rice, wife of Solomon Rice, deceased, who is now dead, leaving issue seven children, viz: David, residing in Allegheny County, Maryland; Alfred, residing in Bedford County, Pa., Jane, residing in Bedford County, Penna. Charlotte, residing in Allegheny County, Md., Jonathan, residing in Bedford County, Penna.. Francis, residing in Bedford County, Pa., and Elmira, residing in Allegheny county, Maryland; Jackson residing in Allegheny county, Maryland: Martha, intermarried with Hiram Wolford, residing in Allegheny county, Maryland; Jonathan, residing in Allegany county, Maryland: Sarah, intermarried with Henry Mills, residing in Allegheny county, Maryland: Otho, residing in Iowa, and Jemima Wilson, residing in Bedford county.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given, that, in pursuance of a Writ of Partition or Valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or Valuation on the premises, on TUESDAY the 26th day of JUNE inst., when and where all interested can attend if they see proper.

HUGH MOORE,
Sheriff.

June 1, 1855.

Notice in Partition.

WHEREAS, John Blankley, late of Providence township, Bedford County, died seized of the following Real Estate:

A tract of land, containing about three hundred acres, adjoining lands of Wm. O'Neal, Wm. Cornell, widow Evans and Lewis Koons; situate in Monroe township.

Leaving issue, six children, to wit: Jane and Job, of whom petitioner, (C. E. Shannon, Esq.) is guardian: Lot, residing in Bedford County, Elizabeth, residing in Bedford County, Nancy, residing in Bedford County, and Emily residing in Fulton County.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given, that in pursuance of a Writ of Partition or Valuation to me directed, I will hold an Inquisition or valuation on the premise, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of JUNE inst., when and where all interested may attend if they see proper.

HUGH MOORE, Sheriff.

June 1, 1855.

Notice in Partition.

Whereas, James Barefoot, late of St. Clair Township, Bedford county, died seized of the following Real Estate, viz:

A Tract of Land containing two hundred and twenty acres or thereabouts, situate in St. Clair Township, adjoining lands of George Renninger, William Renninger, John Nunemaker, Peter Renninger, and others.

Leaving a widow, Mary, and issue twelve children, viz:

Rebecca, intermarried with John Moore, residing in Bedford county, Elizabeth, intermarried with Solomon Hammers, residing in Somerset county; Sarah, intermarried with Frederick Renninger, residing in Somerset county; William Barefoot, residing in Bedford county; Isabella, intermarried with James Taylor, residing in Bedford county: James Barefoot, residing in Bedford county; Mary, intermarried with Alexander Stanton, residing in Somerset county; Margaret, intermarried with John P. Bowers, residing in Bedford county; Samuel Barefoot, residing in Bedford county, Job Barefoot, residing in Blair county, Charlotte Barefoot, residing in Bedford county, and George Barefoot, residing in Bedford county,

Notice is, therefore, hereby given, that, in pursuance of a Writ of Partition or Valuation to me directed, I will hold an Inquisition or valuation on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 29th day of JUNE, inst. when an where all interested may attend if they see proper.

HUGH MOORE,
Sheriff.

June 1, 1855.

NOTICE!

ALL persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, will please make payment. My Bills are in the hands of Henry Nicodemus, Esq., where those indebted will please call, and thus save costs.

A. WEISEL.

June 1, 1855.

Notice!

Those who borrowed grain and flour of me, are notified that I shall want it by the first day of August next, and sooner, if convenient. It can be left at the mill of David Patterson, Esq.

A. WEISEL.

June 1, 1855.

1500 PIECES WALL PAPER,

From 12½ cents to $1 25 per piece, just received and for at the variety Store of

JAMES K. HALLAM.

Bedford, April 27, 1855.

News for the People!
NEW GOODS AT CHEAP CORNER, NO. I.

Fellow-Citizens: We take this opportunity of returning you our most sincere thanks for the liberal patronage you have so kindly bestowed on us. We would also inform you that we have just returned from the Eastern Cities, with a large and well selected assortment of Goods, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinets; Peter Shams, for over coats, Jeans, Ladies' fine dress goods, such as Silks, Alpacas, Coburg Cloths, Bombazines, Merinoes, and a large assortment of Bay State Shawls, Hosiery, for Ladies, Comforts, Crapes, Collars, &c., &c.—Mens,' Womens,' Boys' and Childrens' Shoes and Boots, and a general assortment of Groceries. Crushed and pulverized Sugars, best Rio Coffee, Teas of all kinds, N. O. Molasses, Golden Syrup, Mackerel, Salt by the sack, Baker's Chocolate, Broma Cocoa, and a general assortment of Goods usually kept in a country Store.

☞All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods at market prices.

SANSOM & GEPHART.

Oct. 13, 1854.

Reeve L. Knight,

(*Successor to Hartley & Knight,*)

BEDDING AND CARPET WAREHOUSE,

No. 148 South Second Street,

Five doors above Spruce Street, PHILADELPHIA,

Where he keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of every article in his line of business. FEATHERS, FEATHER-BEDS, Patent Spring Mattresses, Curled Hair, Moss, Corn Husk and Straw Mattresses, Velvet Tapestry, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-Ply, Ingrain, Venetian, List, Rag and Hemp Carpetings, Oil Cloths, Canton Mattings, Cocoa and Spanish Mattings, Floor and Stair Druggets, Hearth Rugs, Door Mats, Table and Piano Covers, to which he invites the attention of purchasers.

Oct. 13, 1854.—1y.

NEW STORE
And New Goods.
GREAT BARGAINS, AND NO MISTAKE!

ELI FISHER

Would respectfully avail himself of this method of informing the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has opened an entirely New

Dry Goods, Grocery, and Fancy Store,

in the Borough of Bedford, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. Hofius, and second door west of Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store, where he has just received from the cities of

New York and Philadelphia

one of the most elegant assortments of Goods ever brought to Bedford, which, having been purchased for cash, under the most favorable circumstances, he feels warranted in saying that he can sell them at prices so low as to *astonish* the purchaser, and all in want of good Goods, at the shortest possible profit, are invited to give him a call. His stock embraces every variety of

Ladies Dress Goods,

such as Silks, Satins, Delaines, Bombazines, Spring Shawls, novelties in Lawns, British Prints, Plaid Ginghams, Undersleeves, from 12½ cents up, Hosiery in every variety, Shoes, Boots and Slippers, for Ladies and Children—in fact almost every article adapted to a Ladies' wardrobe, which it would require too much space to enumerate in detail. His stock of FLATS and BONNETS for Ladies, Misses, and Children, is large, rich and CHEAP.

His Groceries, Teas, Spices, Syrup, &c. &c. are all of the very best quality.

☞He will consider it no trouble to shew his Goods, and he hopes the LADIES especially will call and examine his assortment whether they purchase or not. Always remember, however, that ELI FISHER'S is the place for BARGAINS!!! April 6, 1855.

Ladies Dress Goods.
Mrs. S. E. POTTS

Would respectfully announce to the Ladies of Bedford and vicinity, that she has just opened a large and elegant assortment of all the new styles of

Dresses and Mantillas,
Super black and Fancy Silks,
Organdies and Lawns,
Berages and Tissues,
Persian and Muslin De Laines,
French Chintzes and Ginghams,
Plain and emb'd Swiss Muslins,
Fringes, Gimps, and Laces,
Buttons, Braids and Cords,
A rich assortment of Ribbons,
Collars, Sleeves, and Chemizetts,
Edgings and Insertings,
A full supply of Mourning Goods,
Best Kid Gloves of all colors,

together with an extensive and beautiful assortment of STRAW and SILK BONNETS, trim'd and untrimmed.

The special attention of the Ladies is solicited to the very large assortment just received, and offered at low prices for quality.

Bedford, May 11, 1855.

Jas. K. Hallam

Would announce to his friends and the public that he has purchased the entire Store of the late James M. Gibson, and intends to continue business at the old stand. He has on hand an assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Teas, Segars, Jewelry, &c. &c. together with Confectionaries of every description. In a short time he will replenish his stock, so as to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call.—He has on hand a good supply of FLOUR, and will make every effort to accommodate the people in this line of his business, either wholesale or retail. He will also keep Bacon, Fish, Salt, Molasses, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Brooms, Brushes, Patent medicines, Drugs, Dye-stuffs, and every article usually kept in a retail store.

☞PAPER HANGING and UPHOLSTERING will be attended to as usual with promptness and despatch—and he would take this occasion to say that he has now on hand, and will furnish to order, on the most favorable terms, every description of WALL PAPER and BORDERING.

By unremitting attention to business, and a disposition to please, he hopes to merit and receive liberal encouragement.

Bedford, April 6, 1855.

J. White,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,

Office No. 25, Arcade, West Avenue, PHILADELPHIA.

Timber and Coal Lands, Farms and City property, bought, sold and exchanged. *Money procured* on Bond and Mortgage, PERSONAL PROPERTY and MERCHANDISE. Apply to or address as above.

May 18, 1855.—3m.

Notice to Retailers.

IN PURSUANCE of an Act of Assembly approved the 8th day of May, 1854, requiring the Treasurer of each county to publish in the months of April and May of each year a list of all retailers of Foreign and Domestic Goods, Wares and Merchandise, notice is hereby given to Retailers in Classes, as directed by law, that the Taxes must be paid to the County Treasurer, on or before the first day of August next.

	Class.	License.
A. B. Cramer & Co.	12	$12 50
Sansom & Gephart,	13	10 00
N. Lyons,	13	10 00
Rupp & Oster	"	10 00
Peter Radebaugh	14	7 00
Samuel Shuck & Co.	"	7 00
Dugdale & Kelly,	"	10 00
Robert Fyan,	"	7 00
Mrs. Potts,	"	7 00
Isaac Lipple,	"	7 00
C. Loyer,	"	7 00
Wm. Schaffer	"	7 00
Sonnaborn & Co.	"	7 00
James K. Hallam,	"	7 00
Eli Fisher,	"	7 00
John Arnold,	"	7 00
Andris Saupp	"	7 00
Dr. Reamer,	"	10 50
Dr. Harry,	"	10 50
Eating Houses.		
John G. Minnich,	8	5 00
John J. Luther,	8	5 00
A. Defibaugh,	8	5 00
Jacob Bollinger,	8	5 00
West Providence.		
Wm. States & Co.	14	10 50
W. McIlheny & Co.	"	7 00
Jacob Barndollar & Co.	13	10 00
James Barndollar,	13	10 00
Thomas Ritchey,	14	7 00
Monroe.		
J. Horton,	"	7 00
D. Fletcher,	"	7 00
Michael Miller,	"	10 00
Southampton.		
M. Cabner,	"	10 50
Wm. Lashley,	"	10 50
M. Walters,	"	7 00
Colerain.		
J. M. Van Horn,	"	7 00
A. James,	"	7 00
Corle & Co.	"	10 00
Broad Top.		
Joseph Fisher,	"	7 00
Evans & Brother,	"	7 00
Fluck & Hetrick,	"	7 00
Liberty.		
Daniel Berkstresser,	"	7 00
Thomas Evans,	"	7 00
Thomas McGillan,	"	10 00
Patton & Gessler,	13	10 00
Joseph Crisman,	14	7 00
Jacob Snider	"	7 00
James Dunn,	"	7 00
John Cyphers,	"	7 00
Wm. Fisher,	"	7 00
Schellsburg Borough.		
J. S. Schell,	"	7 00
A. B. Bunn,	"	7 00
Statler & Son,	"	7 00
Snively & Co.	"	7 00
Miller & Conley,	"	7 00
Widow Schell & Son,	"	7 00
Colvin & Robinson,	"	7 00
Juniata.		
Turner & Kegg,	"	7 00
Wm. Keyser,	"	7 00
Wm. Platt & Brother,	"	7 00
Joseph Gondon,	"	10 50
F. Hildebrant,	"	7 00
Londonderry.		
Thomas J. Porter,	"	7 00
James Mattingly,	"	7 00
East Providence.		
John Nycum,	"	7 00
Henry Reimund,	"	7 00
D. A. T. Black,	"	7 00
Harrison.		
T. B. Weitz,	"	7 00
Jacob G. Devore, Jr.	"	10 00
John Fichner,	"	7 00
Mr. Hickson,	"	7 00
Hopewell.		
John Dasher,	"	10 50
John King & Brother,	"	7 00
Middle Woodberry.		
Jacob Brennaman,	13	10 00
G. R. Barndollar,	13	10 00
J. W. Duncan,	13	10 00
Putt & Brother,	14	10 00
P. Kagy, Eating House,	8	5 50
South Woodberry.		
James Piper,	14	7 00
S. R. Oster,	"	7 00
D. B. Buck,	"	7 00
George Kauffman,	"	7 00
Bedford Township.		
Edward Hoffman,	"	7 00
St. Clair.		
F. D. Beegle,	"	10 50
G. B. Amick & Brother,	"	7 00
Jacob H. Wright,	"	7 00
J. B. Smith,	"	7 00
Wm. Wench,	"	10 50
G. D. Trout,	"	7 00
Cumberland Valley.		
Jacob Anderson,	"	7 00
John May,	"	7 00

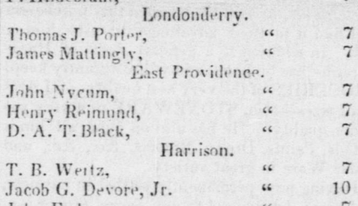
JOHN TAYLOR, *Treasurer.*

Treasurers Office, May 15, 1855.

The World's Great Exhibition Prize Medal

Awarded to C. MEYER,

For his Two Pianoes, London, October 15, '51.



C. MEYER,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has constantly on hand Pianoes equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal, in London, in 1851. All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in selecting and packing the same.

He has received during the last 15 years more Medals from Franklin Institute than any other maker; also first premium at Boston, and premium at New York and Baltimore.

Wareroom No. 52 South FOURTH street, below Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

March 9, 1855—3m.

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS.

The State Treasurer having made a peremptory call on the Treasurer of this County, for all State taxes up to and including those of '55, Collectors are, therefore, hereby required to collect and pay over, *without delay*, the amount of State taxes yet due on their respective duplicates. By order of the Commissioners.

JOHN MOWER,
Attorney.

June 1, 1855.

Bedford Academy
AND
FEMALE SEMINARY.
W. W. CAMPBELL, Principal.

This Institution, hitherto under the care of Rev. John Lyon, will henceforth be conducted by the present Principal. The past history of the Academy will, we trust, be a sufficient guaranty of its future efficiency. The branches taught will be the same as heretofore. To MASTER PRINCIPLES will be considered the most important pursuit of the pupils; and while it will be the constant business of the Instructor to impart knowledge, it will also be his aim to lead his pupils to make a practical application of their acquisitions. To load the mind with innumerable formulas, without causing it to use them, would be like placing a bow in a child's hand, without teaching him how to bend it. In fine, it shall be our object, as it has ever been, to lead the pupil to THINK.

We look forward confidently to the patronage of this community, which has thus far been so generously extended, and by an undiminished assiduity, we hope to merit your support.

Terms per quarter, as usual, to wit:

CLASSICS,	$6 25
HIGHER ENGLISH,	5 00
MIDDLE "	4 50
ELEMENTARY "	4 00
MUSIC,	8 00
PIANO,	2 00

The Session opened on Monday, 12th inst.

Feb. 16, 1855.

Notice to Collectors.

COLLECTORS of Taxes in possession of the Duplicates of the Poor and House of Employment are notified that, unless they make immediate payment, suits will be instituted against them without respect to persons. This notice is in earnest, and all who neglect it, will subject themselves to COSTS. By order of the Directors.

JOHN H. RUSH,
Treasurer.

May 18, 1855.

JOSEPH W. TATE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
BOUNTY LAND, AND CLAIM AGENT,

Has for sale FOUR FARMS and 10,000 acres of unimproved Land. ☞Liberal advances made. Land Warrants bought and sold.

☞Office in Julianna street.

Bedford, May 11, 1855—6m.

NOTICE:—The undersigned expecting to be absent in the West for some length of time, would say that his business will be left in the hands of Jacob S. Schell, where all interested will call and attend to their own and my interest.

JOHN H. SCHELL.

Schellsburg, May 11, 1855.

Henry S. King,
(*Of the late Firm of King & Moorhead,*)
Commission Merchant,
DEALER IN PIG METAL, BLOOMS,
Western Produce, &c. &c. &c.
No. 76, Water Street, below Market,
Pittsburg, Pa.

The undersigned will continue the Commission Business at the above place; and having provided himself with suitable conveniences for the storage of Pig Metal, Blooms, Produce, &c. is now prepared to receive consignments.

By long experience in the business, and by constant attention, he hopes to merit a generous share of trade, which he respectfully solicits.

HENRY S. KING.

April 27, 1855.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN,
G. H. SPANG.

June 2, 1854.

FOR RENT,

And possession given on the 1st of June, a TAN YARD in the Borough of Bedford, with all the fixtures complete, and a Dwelling adjacent thereto. Apply to either of the undersigned.

Wm. Hartley,
Job Mann,
John H. Rush,
For the Heirs.

March 30, 1855.

D. K. WUNDERLICH. B. F. NEAD.

Wunderlich & Nead,
Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,

CHAMBERSBURG.

☞They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

. They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.,
BRYSON & SHIRLS.

Sept. 1, 1854.

D. Border,
Clock & Watch Maker
AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constantly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the best style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

N. B. He still continues the Gunsmithing business, at his old stand, in the East end of town, where he has a good and competent workman constantly employed. D. B.

April 27, 1855.

Fish!

Twenty-five Barrels fine fat Mackeral, just received and for sale for Cash or produce only by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Exchange Building.

STOVE BLACKING.

ALL persons in want of Stove Blacking will find an article called the Victoria, superior to anything of the kind now in use.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

DR. A. B. MADAN

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Office in the room formerly occupied by Dr. Bramwell, opposite Mr. Frazer's Tavern. ☞ All night calls promptly attended to.

April 8, 1853.

Cessna & Shannon,

Have formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞ Office nearly opposite the Post Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

HUMMEL'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE.

EVERY ONE who has used Hummel's Essence of Coffee, knows that one package will go as far as 4 pounds of the best Java Coffee, and coffee made by this Essence will preserve perfectly the real taste of Java coffee, but will have a more delicate and finer flavor, a finer color, and will certainly be much wholesomer for every person than pure Java Coffee.

☞ For sale at Dr. B. F. HARRY'S new Drug and Book Store. Oct. 7, 1853.

OLD PEWTER & COPPER WANTED.

The highest price, in cash or trade, allowed for old Pewter and Copper.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Sept. 9, 1853.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞ Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

Dr. B. F. Harry

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

DR. S. A. R. FISH

Having located at Summerhill, in Cambria County, respectfully tenders his professional services to the public.

Dr. Fish is in possession of a certain preventive for Flux, Scarlet Fever, and Fevers in general, which he will warrant for both adults and children for the space of one summer season.

May 6, 1853.

JOHN R. EDIE, Attorney at Law,

Will hereafter regularly attend the sittings of the courts of this county. During the terms of Court he may be consulted professionally at the Hotel of Maj. Davis.

Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

ISAAC HUGUS, Attorney at Law,

Will hereafter regularly attend the sittings of the Courts of this county.—During the terms of the Court he may be consulted professionally at the Hotel of Maj. Davis.

Bedford, March 10, 1854.

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between Thomas and John King, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with them, are requested to attend to their liquidation without delay.

THOMAS KING,
June 1, 1854. JOHN KING.

Having this day associated Henry S. King, of the City of Pittsburg, with us in the business of manufacturing Iron, the business will be conducted under the name and firm of John King & Co.

THOMAS KING,
June 9, 1854. JOHN KING.

STOVES!

On hand, and for sale, a superior lot of Cooking, Ten Plate, Parlor, and Church Stoves.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Wm. Henry Leas,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Fort Desmoines, Iowa,

Will give special attention to locating lands—investing money—paying taxes—making collections, &c., &c.

☞ *Refers to Gen. Bowman and Hon. Job Mann.* Sept. 8, 1854.

TO THE MILLINERY TRADE.

JOHN STONE & SONS,

Importers and Dealers in

FRENCH MILLINERY GOODS,

No. 45 South Second Street, PHILADELPHIA,

Are now prepared to offer their customers and the trade an unusually large and well selected assortment of RIBBONS, SATINS, VELVETS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, LACES, and every other article appertaining to the Millinery trade.

☞ Our stock being of our own direct importation, offers great advantages both in styles and prices.

Oct. 13, 1854.—1y.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscriber would announce to his old friends and customers, and the public in general, that he has permanently located himself in Juliana Street, next door to Dr. Reamer's Drug & Book Store, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line in a superior manner, on reasonable terms. From long experience in the business, he feels confident he can render satisfaction to all who honor him with a call.

He constantly keeps on hand ready-made clothing, of every description, for Men and Boys—also, a superior assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETTS, SILK, SATIN, and other VESTINGS, and Summer Wear, which he will sell as low as they can be bought elsewhere, and make them up to the taste of the purchaser.

He also keeps a general assortment of Cravats, Stocks, Collars, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, &c.

He hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

WM. SCHAFFER.

June 9, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Nov. 24, 1854.

DR. F. C. REAMER

Respectfully begs leave to tender his Professiona Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞ Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

Estate of Thomas Keeffe, dec'd.

Letters of Administration on the Estate of Thomas Keeffe, late of the Borough of Bedford, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford County—notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said Estate, that they will be required to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

G. H. SPANG, *Administrator.*

May 25, 1855.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

From and after the 1st day of July next, the notes and accounts due the Estate of James M. Gibson, deceased, will be left in the hands of a Justice of the Peace for collection. Save Costs!

S. H. TATE,
May 25, 1855. Adm'r.

Private Sale of Valuable Property.

The subscriber will sell, at private sale, his valuable property, situate in Boydstown, about half a mile west of the Borough of Bedford, on the turnpike road, consisting of two Dwelling Houses, a Black-smith and Wagon maker Shop, and all necessary outbuildings. There are two lots and a half of ground attached, on which are a number of fine fruit trees. This property is every way desirable, and purchasers would do well to examine it.

JACOB SEMLER.

May 25. 1855.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

The subscriber, thankful for the patronage heretofore conferred upon him in the line of his business, both in the counties of Bedford and Somerset, respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the travelling public generally that he has taken a lease of the Washington Hotel in the Borough of Bedford, for many years in the occupancy of Maj. Samuel Davis. This Hotel is admirably arranged—is situate in the centre of the town—and the chambers are large and well ventilated. It is the intention of the undersigned to furnish the house in a handsome manner, and to have it attended by faithful and accommodating servants. He will spare no pains to make his table inviting, by supplying it at all times with the very best the market will afford.

Visiters to our celebrated Springs will find this Hotel a delightful Summer residence—whilst the citizens of the county visiting Bedford, as well as Travellers and movers, who may favor him with a call, will always receive the most prompt and careful attention.

The best of Stabling is attached to this Hotel, so that those who travel in carriages or on horse back, can be accommodated in the best style.

Having devoted a great many years to this business, and being determined to make every effort in his power to keep a first-rate Hotel, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal support.

☞ Boarders will be taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

DOMINIC COOK.

Bedford, March 23, 1855.

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber having purchased the entire stock of HARDWARE of the late Thomas B. Miller, in the Borough of Bedford, would respectfully announce to his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to furnish almost every article in his line of business on favorable terms. His stock being nearly all new, and selected by one well experienced in the business, he is fully satisfied that purchasers will find it to their advantage to give him a call. In addition to a general stock of Hardware, he has on hand, and will constantly keep, GROCERIES of the very best quality—GLASS of all sizes—also, STONEWARE of a very superior quality. He has also on hand all kinds of Oils, Paints, Drugs, Brooms, &c., &c., and Cedar Ware in great variety.

Having now permanently settled in business, and being determined to use every proper exertion to please, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

JOHN ARNOLD.

Dec. 22, 1854.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS!

The subscribers having purchased the entire Stock of Goods of Geo. W. Horn, in the town of Schellsburg, beg leave to announce to the public generally, that they have now on hand, and will continue to keep, a large and well selected assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, Tinware, Oils, Drugs, Fish, Molasses, and, in fact, every article usually found in Country Stores, to which they invite the attention of purchasers, satisfied that they can give satisfaction to all who give them a call.

The highest price will be paid for Hides, and for all kinds of Grain. Lumber and Produce, of every description, will be taken in exchange for Goods, at the highest prices. All kinds of Leather will be kept at the Store for sale. Give us a call.

A. J. SNIVELY,
JAMES BURNS, Jr.

Jan. 5, 1855.

REMOVAL.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to the public that he has removed his Tinning Establishment to the building recently occupied by Mr. Luther, as a Confectionary Store, in the Diamond, where he is better prepared than ever to accommodate his customers with every article in the line of his business, either wholesale or retail, and hopes they will give him a call at his new location.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Bedford, April 6, 1855.

REMOVAL.

JOHN J. LUTHER

Having removed his *Confectionary Store* to the white frame building directly opposite the Store of A. B. Cramer & Co. would announce to his old friends, and the public generally, that he is prepared to render satisfaction to all who favor him with a call. ☞ He has fitted up a private and handsome room for the accommodation of Ladies, the entrance to which is through his front family door, which they will find both convenient and pleasant. ICE CREAM and other delicacies will be served up in the best style, in season. April 6, 1855.

LEATHER.

FRITZ, HENDRY & CO.

No. 29, North THIRD street, Philadelphia. Morocco Manufacturers, Couriers and Importers of FRENCH Calf-Skins, and dealers in Red and Oak Sole Leather and Kipp.

March 9, 1855—1y.

A MIRACLE OF SCIENCE!

Dr. C. L. Kelling, of Mechanicsburgh, Cumberland Co. Pa. announces to those afflicted with Tumors, Wens, Cancers, Polypus, Lapus, Moles or Marks, Scrofula or King's Evil; and all diseases that have been usually treated with Caustic or Knife, he can remove them without cutting, burning or pain; neither Chloroform or Ether is administered to the patient. It is no matter on what part of the body they are he can remove them with perfect safety, and in a remarkably short time. No Mineral or Vegetable poison, is applied; and no money required until a cure is perfected.

Prolapsis Uteri, Female complaints, Chronic Venereal and all other diseases treated with positive success. Full particulars can be obtained by addressing in either English or German post paid. Patients can be accommodated with Board on reasonable terms.

Mechanicsburg is one of the prettiest and healthly towns in this or any other State. It is 8 miles from Harrisburg on the C. V. R. R. and accessible from all parts of the Union.

The Dr. will visit cases in any part of the State when desired.

Kind reader if you know of any afflicted fellow-creature, delay not, to tell them of this treatment.

March 2, 1855.—6m.*

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER

Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

Bedford Hotel,

And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞ Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞ Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞ *All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Will attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

C. N. HICKOK, Dentist.

Office on Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, Bedford, Pa. Teeth plugged, Regulated, &c. and artificial teeth inserted from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted. *Terms.—CASH.*

Bedford, May 3, 1850.

COACH AND WAGON FACTORY.

The undersigned having entered into partnership in the above business, would anuounce to the citizens of Bedford County that they are now prepared, at their Shop at the East End of this Borough, to furnish Carriages and Buggies, of every style and price; also, Coaches, Wagons, and Ploughs. Blacksmith work of every description executed to order, on the shortest notice, at their shop adjoining the Coach Factory.

Determined to keep none but the best of workmen in their employ, and to sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State, they hope to receive liberal encouragement.

☞ Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work and the highest prices allowed. We respectfully invite the public to give us a call.

WM. WEISEL,
JOHN FOSTER.

Bedford, Feb. 3, 1854.

DR. WM. BURCH

Having permanently located in Pattonsville, Bedford County, respectfully tenders his services to the public in the line of his profession.

Pattonsville, March 3, 1853–1y.

NOTICE!

The subscriber is anxious to close his old Books up to April 1, 1855, and hopes all interested will give immediate attention to this notice. In cases where it is not convenient to make immediate payment, notes will be taken on reasonable time.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

April 13, 1855.

W. B. CLARKE,

WITH

Bunn, Raiguel & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

British, French and American

DRY GOODS,

No. 91 North Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of his old friends in the counties of Bedford, Fulton, Somerset, Blair, and Cambria, to the above Card, with the hope that, when they visit the city to purchase Goods, they will not fail to call at "No. 91 North Third Street," where, he feels satisfied, they will find as choice a selection of Goods (on as reasonable terms) as are to be found in any other house in Philadelphia.

W. B. CLARKE.

March 24, 1854.—1y.

P. A. HEALEY & BRO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

AND DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, VARNISHES, DYE-Stuffs, Spices, Patent Medicines, &c.,

Cumberland, Md.

☞ *Orders from Physicians and Merchants filled with pure and unadulterated articles, at Baltimore prices.*

June 9, 1854—1y.

Truth is Mighty!

Important news for the Invalids of Albany!

PULVERMARCHE'S

HYDRO-ELECTRIC VOLTAIC CHAINS,

A New, Novel, and strictly Scientific Mode of applying Electro-Magnetism for the Instant Relief and Permanent Cure of all NERVOUS DISEASES,

Is for the first time introduced to the people of Albany and vicinity. We know that there is too much good sense among the inhabitants of this place to desire a long, unmeaning, extravagant advertisement; hence we shall simply give you a history of the Chains, and the success they have had in curing within the last year, *NERVOUS DISEASES.*

Pulvermacher's Electric Chains were first used in France, three years since, where the success that attended their use, soon attracted the attention of the first medical men in Paris, who took pains to give them a still further trial, and recommended their adoption in the different Medical Colleges of that Kingdom. Within the last two years they have been introduced in Germany, Austria, Prussia, Belgium and England, where they soon became the most popular article for the instant relief and permanent cure of that class of diseases called Nervous.

One year since they were introduced into the United States, and can now be found in all the principal cities in the Union. It is necessary to speak at length of their great success and unparalleled sale, wherever they have been introduced. It is sufficient to state that they are highly recommended by Professor Mott, Van Buren, Post and Carnochow, of New York, and also in daily use in every Hospital in that city. $1,000 dollars will be given to any person who will produce so many well authenticated certificates of cure, from intelligent patients and scientific physicians, of the following diseases, as may be found in a pamphlet of 36 pages, to be had (gratis) of the only agents in Albany, DEXTER & NELLAGER.

Painful and Swelled Joints	Palpitation of the Heart
Rheumatism	Neuralgia of the Face
Pains in the Back	Nervous Headache
Deafness, Blindness	Dyspepsia, Indigestion
Pains of the Liver	General Debility
Nervous Cough	Female Diseases
Tooth Ache	Prolapsus Uteri.

It is not strange that the application of Electro-Magnetism will instantly relieve pain, wherever located, more quickly than opium or any of its compounds—for it is based upon the true theory of the origin of pain—a lack of the nervous fluid, which the Chains supply, by being applied over the parts affected—after first being moistened with common vinegar, which is the only preparation necessary.

The common sense of the people all over the country is awakening, and they have concluded that they will no longer make drug shops of their stomachs, or be guilty of swallowing the miserable, disgusting nostrums that are thrust before the public.

RHEUMATISM, that common disease of this climate, can be almost instantly relieved of its pain—and a permanent cure produced by simply applying a chain of 18 links for a few days, a few hours each day.

PROLAPSUS UTERI.

More than one hundred cases of this disease have been cured within the last year, that had baffled every other mode of treatment, by wearing a 30 link chain for a few weeks, by attaching one end upon the spine and the other on the abdomen. After a simple application the worst symtoms disappear, and the patient soon gains flesh and strength. I do not know of one single instance that has not been greatly benefitted, if not permanently cured.

One Word of Caution to the Ladies.—Ladies who are enciente, are requested to wear them only for a few moments at each application, for by long and frequent use miscarriage is often produced.

JOSEPH STEINERT, General Agent,
Broadway, New York.

Agent:—Dr. F. C. Reamer, Bedford, Pa.

June 9, 1854—1y.

MENGEL HOUSE.

THE subscriber having removed to the Mengle HOUSE, in the Borough of Bedford, recently in the occupancy of Mr. Isaac Mengle, respectfully announces to his old friends, and the public generally, that he is fully prepared to accommodate all who honor him with a call, and hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of custom. He will make it his study to render comfortable all who stop with him—and he invites Travellers, Movers, Drovers, and persons attending Court to give him a trial.

His stabling is of the best quality, and competent to accommodate a large number of horses, and it will always be attended by an obliging and attentive hostler.

Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month, or year, on reasonable terms.

Determined to spare neither pains nor expense to make his house what it should be, he confidently relies upon the public for a generous support.

JAMES S. BECKWITH.

March 31, 1854.

New Drug & Book Store.

We wish it distinctly understood by this community and country, that we pay particular attention to the selection of our Drugs and Medicines, purchasing none but the *very best* and *purest articles*. We have for sale cheap all the approved popular patent medicines, *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Jayne's Medicines*, Pain Killer, and all the Sarsaparillas. Also Lubin's Extracts for the Handkerchief, fancy soaps, colognes, pommades, ox marrow, &c. We also keep constantly on hand a general assortment of *School & Miscellaneous Books*, Blank Books, Cap and Post Paper, &c., &c., &c. In fact, if you want anything in the Drug, Medicine, Book, Soap or Brush line, call at the New Drug and Book Store and you *shall* be accommodated.

B. F. HARRY.

Jan. 13, 1854.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

The subscriber has on hand a large assortment of LUMBER of the best quality, among which is 100,000 Shingles, of different kinds; 75,000 feet of superior Boards, and a splendid lot of Locust Posts. Builders, and others in want of Lumber, will find it to their advantage to examine his large assortment.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Jan. 14, 1853.

GUN SMITHING.

DANIEL B. BORDER respectfully informs the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has removed his shop to the house in the east end of Bedford, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh, where he is prepared to manufacture *Double and Single barrel Rifles* and *Double and Single barrel Shot Guns* of the best quality.

☞ All repairing of guns, locks, &c., done with neatness and despatch.

May 26, 1854.

Life Insurance.

Key Stone Mutual Life Insurance Company of Harrisburg, Pa., has a Guarantee Capital of $75,000.

President, Hon. Luther Reiley, M. D. Pamphlets, Circulars and all necessary information can be obtained by calling at the office of the subscriber, authorized agent for Bedford County.

C. N. HICKOK, Agent.

Samuel D. Scott, M. D. Medical Examiner.

October 10, 1851.

GLOBE HOTEL,

West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pennsylvania.

VALENTINE STECKMAN, *Proprietor.*

April 7, 1854.—1y.*

TIN & COPPER WARE.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish, wholesale and retail, Tin and Copper Ware in great variety, on the most reasonable terms.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.

The Great Purifier of the Blood!

NOT A PARTICLE OF MERCURY IN IT.

Let the Afflicted Read and Ponder!

An Infallible Remedy for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Postules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Ague and Fever, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Spinal Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an Injudicious Use of Mercury, Imprudence in Life, or Impurity of the Blood.

☞ This great alterative medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by thousands of grateful patients from all parts of the United States, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, "CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE." Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.

For all Diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution, enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth, to its pristine vigor and strength.

For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of Carter's Spanish Mixture will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.

The large number of certificates which we have received from persons from all parts of the United States, is the best evidence that there is no Humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the wonderful effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Call on the Agent and get a Circular and Almanac, and read the wonderful cures this truly greatest of all medicines has performed.

None genuine unless signed BENNETT & BEERS, Proprietors, No. 3 Pearl Street, Richmond, Va.: to whom all orders for supplies and agencies must be addressed.

Sold by Dr. F. C. Reamer, Bedford; J. M. Barndollar, Bloody Run; A. B. Bunn, Schellsburg, and by Dealers in Medicines everywhere. Oct. 20, 1854.—1y.

LIVER COMPLAINT,

Dyspepsia, Jaundice,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits,

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by

DR. C. M. JACKSON,

No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

J. D. Spring, Laceyville, Pa., April 6, 1854, says: "I can get you some good certificates for your German Bitters in this vicinity if you wish them. A lady purchasing some of it this week, says that it is by far the best medicine she ever knew, having done her and her daughmuch good, &c."

S. B. Lawson, Benfard's Store, Somerset Co., Pa., August 15, 1853, says: "I am much attached to your German Bitters, having used two bottles of it, which I procured from S. Kurtz, your agent at Somerset, and found great relief from in disease of the Liver. I find it has great effect upon my lungs, strengthening and invigorating them, which, as I am a public speaker, is a great help to me."

Dr. Giles, Newton Hamilton, Pa., May, 1851, said: I have used myself half a dozen bottles of your German Bitters for Liver complaint and diseases of a nervous character, resulting from the abuse of mercury. I was poisoned and afflicted with spasms from the use of this latter article. The German Bitters is the first article from which I obtained any relief. I have also given the article to many dyspeptics, with the most salutary result. I think as many more bottles will cure me."

J. C. Young, Esq., of Dauphin, Pa., writes May 5, 1851: "I was afflicted with General Debility, Intestinal weakness and Costiveness, for which I used many different remedies without relief. I at last used your Hoofland's German Bitters. I took a few bottles according to directions, and was completely cured. I have not been so healthy for ten years as I have been since I took your Bitters, which is about one year ago."

The Bitters are entirely vegetable, always strengthening the system and never prostrating it.

Sold by dealers in medicine and storekeepers everywhere. And by

Dr. F. C. Reamer, Bedford, Pa.

Oct. 20, 1854.—1y.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!

The Pocket Æsculapius; or every one his own Physician.

The 50th Edition, with one hundred engravings, showing Diseases and Malformations of the human system in every form and shape. To which is added a Treatise on the Diseases of Females, being of the highest importance to married people, or those contemplating marriage. By WM. YOUNG, M. D.

Let no father be ashamed to present a copy of the Æsculapius to his child; it may save him from an early grave. Let no young man or woman enter into the secret obligations of married life without reading the POCKET ÆCULAPIUS. Let no one suffering from a hacknied Cough, Pain in the Side, restless nights, nervous feelings, and the whole train of Dyspeptic sensations, and given up by their physician, be another moment without consulting the Æsculapius. Have the married, or those about to be married any impediment, read this truly useful book, as it has been the means of saving thousands of unfortunate creatures from the very jaws of death.

☞ Any person sending TWENTY-FIVE CENTS enclosed in a letter, will receive one copy of this work by mail, or five copies will be sent for One Dollar.

Address, (post paid,) Dr. WM. YOUNG,
No. 152 Spruce St., Philadelphia.

June 1, 1855.—1y.

CIRCULAR.

The undersigned present their most sincere thanks to their numerous patrons for their very liberal patronage since opening the NEW STORE on the 14th of April, 1854, which has succeeded far beyond their most sanguine expectations, and has inspired them with renewed efforts to replenish their spring supply with such styles for the coming season, as cannot fail to please the most fastidious. And, as our motto, Quick Sales and Small Profits, has been fully carried out, and will continue the ruling feature, you may rest assured of purchasing your goods at the Cheap Side at the very lowest possible prices.

Respectfully,
RUPP & OSTER.

June 16, 1854.

Cooking Stoves.

On hand and just receiving a lot of new paterns of Cooking Stoves, for wood and coal, at

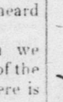
BLYMIRES.

In addition to his former stock, the subscriber has received a splendid assortment of Brass, Bell Mettle, Iron and English Kettles, which will please all in want of the article,—also a variety of other articles useful for house keepers. He has also on hand a lot of pump chains and fixtures, all of which will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit.

GEORGE BLYMIRE.

May 19, 1854.

"Fellow Citizens!"



Do you want to *leave your measure* for a FASHIONABLE SUIT OF CLOTHES, warranted to give satisfaction in Style, Quality, Fit and Make? Do you want to see a *large and splendid Stock of*

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

and other seasonable goods for *MEN'S WARE*? Do you want to see a *fine assortment of* Coats, Pants and Vests, gotten up in a style not inferior to the best ordered work? Do you want Under Garments of the *"right stripe,"* or Furnishing Articles that *"can't be beat,"* or

BOY'S CLOTHING

for your Sons? In short, if you want *all* or *any* of these things so essential to the adornment and comfort of the "outer man," call on

STEPHEN'S, Merchant Tailor,
McKaig's Row, Baltimore Street (next door to Campbell's Drug Store,) Cumberland, Md.

☞ If you want an OUTFIT of

CHEAP READY-MADE CLOTHING,

I would advise you to call at the RAILROAD CLOTHING STORE, near the Depot.

May 19, 1854—1y.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, at private sale, his valuable Property, situate in Union Township, Bedford County, Pa., on which he at present resides, containing 50 acres of patented land, 30 of which are cleared and under post and rail fence, the balance well timbered with good saw timber. This property is on the waters of Bobbs' Creek, 4 miles north of Adolphus Ake's Mill, on the public road leading from Bedford to Johnstown or Jefferson, within 12 miles of Jefferson, and 16 miles of Hollidaysburg. The improvements are a Stone Grist Mill, with two run of Stones, one pair first rate French Burrs, with good merchant and country Bolts, and a complete Smut Machine. The Machinery is all good and substantial, and is partly new. The water power is sufficient during the entire year, and the custom is good and plenty of it. There is also a new Saw Mill on the premises, which will cut from 1500 to 2000 feet of Lumber a day inch measure, which is ready sale at the Mill. One of the Dwelling Houses is a three story frame, suitable for a public House or Store House, and is well finished. There are three other dwellings, two frame and one log house, also a frame stable and Wagon Shed, and other necessary buildings.

Also, will be sold, another Tract of Land containing 300 acres, about 75 acres of which are cleared, of which 10 are good meadow with facilities for making 20 or 30 more. The balance well timbered and well watered by the Bobbs' Creek running through it. There is on the premises an excellent site calculated for either Grist Mill or Saw Mill, with head and fall of 22 feet. There is a variety of choice fruit trees on the farm. The buildings are one good Log House and Stable and other outbuildings. Also, will be sold, 640 acres of good timber land, convenient to the Saw Mill, on which are the very best of saw logs. The above land is all patented, and a clear and indisputable title will be made to the purchaser or purchasers. Those wishing to purchase good property, will learn the conditions, (which will be moderate,) by calling with the subscriber, residing on the first named property.

CASELTON AKE.

July 21, 1851.

John A. Blodget,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Will attend punctually to all business entrusted to his care. ☞ *Office nearly opposite the office of the Bedford Gazette.*

March 3, 1854.

PIGS.

The undersigned having obtained from the East a fine selection of choice breeds of Hogs, including Chester county Suffolk, Grade and Berkshire Pigs, direct from imported stock, can now furnish any of these varieties to those desirous of improving their stock. A fine lot of Chester county Pigs, from the celebrated stock of Benjamin Hickman, Chester county, now for sale. Terms moderate.

WM. HARTLEY,
Mount Dallas Farm.

Jan. 12, 1855—6m.

TOOTH ACHE.—Persons are not generally aware that Dr. Keyser's Tooth Ache remedy, prepared by him at 140 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa. and for sale at Rupp & Oster's in this place will stop immediately an aching tooth. Whoever tries it will be convinced.

Dec. 8, 1854.